

Bomb Kills 39 at U.S. Beirut Embassy

Part of Building Falls; Over 120 Hurt



The U.S. Embassy in Beirut after a huge bomb blast brought down the center-front portion of the seven-story building.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — A car bomb devastated the center section of the seven-story U.S. Embassy here Monday, and the authorities said that 39 persons were killed and at least 120 were wounded.

An internal security police official said that the 39 deaths had been confirmed nine hours after the explosion, which occurred at 11:05 GMT.

The official, who declined to be named in accordance with government regulations, said at least five victims were Americans, and that six Americans were still unaccounted for. Eight of the dead were confirmed to be Lebanese, he said, and the other 26 were unidentified.

Of the wounded, the official added, there were at least 22 Americans and 98 Lebanese.

Many of the victims were said to be Lebanese passers-by and visa applicants.

One police spokesman said the dead included an American employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. military personnel said one marine and two soldiers also were among the dead, but doctors said they counted the bodies of six U.S. marines at the morgue of the American University Hospital.

The explosion was the worst attack against a U.S. target in Lebanon, and a pro-Iraqi terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The U.S. Marine commander, Colonel James M. Mead, said people were still trapped in the rubble and that rescue efforts were under way. The U.S. ambassador, Robert Dillon, was trapped briefly, but escaped with minor cuts.

The attack was the bloodiest in recent years on U.S. interests in Beirut. In 1976, the U.S. ambassador, Francis Meloy, and an economic counselor at the embassy were killed.

President Ronald Reagan said in Washington: "This criminal attack on a diplomatic establishment will not deter us from our goals of peace in the region. We will do what we know to be right."

He called the attack "a vicious terrorist bombing" and a "cowardly act."

Mr. Reagan said that his special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, and Mr. Habib's deputy, Morris Draper, would press forward with attempts to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, part of Mr. Reagan's peace effort. The president reiterated his desire for Lebanon's government to be strong enough to provide a safe environment for its citizens.

A police officer at the explosion scene said an estimated 300 pounds (136 kilograms) of explosives were hidden in a Lebanese police car and detonated by remote control in the embassy driveway. There is no fence separating the embassy from the seaside road along which it is situated.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said a Muslim suicide terrorist drove the car and that it had diplomatic license plates.

A group called Muslim Holy War claimed responsibility, telling the newspaper al-Liwa: "This is part of the Iranian revolution's campaign against imperialist targets throughout the world. We shall keep striking at any imperialist presence in Lebanon, including the multinational force."

The same group had said it carried out a grenade attack on U.S. marines in Beirut on March 16, slightly wounding five men.

The group, which the police say is made up of Shiite Muslims loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, has claimed responsibility for a spate of grenade and machine-gun attacks on the multinational force since January.

American and French troops from the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut arrived at the embassy to assist rescue workers and to cordon off the embassy area.

Two surgical teams from a U.S. naval support unit off the Lebanese coast flew into Beirut, and the French contingent sent several doctors.

Ambassador Dillon directed rescue operations at the embassy. He said later that the blast would not affect Washington's determination to find a Middle East peace settlement and get foreign forces out of Lebanon.

"I don't see why it should affect the peace process," Mr. Dillon said. "We intend to go ahead. The



Stunned bystanders outside the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, where one body still lay amid the rubble of the explosion.

Habib and Draper missions are continuing.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper were in the presidential palace five miles (eight kilometers) away at the time of the explosion. But Mr. Draper's wife, Roberta Horng, an editor for NBC television, was visiting the embassy at the time of the explosion and he raced to the compound to search for her. A U.S. marine said she was taken to a hospital with cuts on the temple.

Mr. Dillon said President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon had expressed shock and condolences over the blast. "Both feel like I do," he said, "that we cannot let this stop our work."

Of his own experience, Mr. Dillon said: "I was standing up with a telephone in one hand and a T-shirt in the other, preparing to go to work, when all of a sudden my office collapsed around me."

Mr. Dillon said he found that he could not move after the explosion.

"Then the staff removed some pieces of rubble from on top of me," he continued. "I walked out of a broken window, down a few floors and out."

The blast at 1:05 P.M. local time, brought down the front of the central wing of the building and blew a large hole through the ground floor visa section in the northern wing.

An Associated Press reporter said the center section, from the ground to the roof, collapsed like a layer cake and a body could be seen dangling from the fifth floor.

Two other wings of the embassy were still standing, although they sustained heavy damage.

Witnesses said the explosion was caused by a car bomb in a vehicle parked in the circular driveway or just inside the embassy, in West Beirut's predominantly Moslem Ein Maadineh neighborhood.

The blast came 17 hours after an unknown assailant fired at a U.S. marine on Beirut's southern outskirts. The shot pierced his trousers but did not hit him. He fired back 10 times—the first time the marines have returned fire since arriving in Beirut in September. A French soldier was injured Sunday night in a grenade attack only 15 minutes before the attack on the marines.

Beirut has a grim record of assaults on embassies, usually with large quantities of high explosive, often stored in cars. A year ago, 11 people died when a booby-trapped car blew up at the French Embassy gates. In December 1981, the Iraqi Embassy was destroyed with the loss of about 60 lives.

In Washington, Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, said the United States should recall its marines from Lebanon. But Senator John Tower, a Texas Republican, said the bombing should not affect the U.S. commitment to Lebanon.

"I think it's high time we bring our marines back," said Mr. Goldwater, a member of the Armed Services Committee, in a Senate speech. "I think we're headed for trouble."

But Mr. Tower, asked to comment, said: "I do not see this as deterring us from our effort to bring peace to the Middle East. ... If the act of one or a small group of terrorists could deter the United States from pursuing a policy course that is correct, I think that would do almost irreparable damage to any efforts by the United States to influence the course of events."

Walesa Detained by Polish Police And Queried About Warsaw Trip

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, was detained by police Monday and released after nine hours of questioning, his wife Danuta said.

She said that Mr. Walesa had been summoned to appear at the Gdansk police station Tuesday morning. Mr. Walesa was detained in the northern city of Olsztyn, 130 miles (209 kilometers) north of Warsaw, as he was driving from Gdansk to the capital.

Mrs. Walesa said that the police questioned her husband about the purpose of his trip. Mr. Walesa later returned to his home in Gdansk, where he had set out with his close friend and the family priest, Father Henryk Jankowski.

■ Sought to Lay Wreath
Earlier, John Kifner of The New York Times filed the following account from Warsaw:

The Polish police took Mr. Walesa into custody by pulling his

car off the highway from Gdansk while he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the Warsaw Ghetto monument.

The police stopped Mr. Walesa's car near the provincial capital of Olsztyn, according to an American network television crew following him. The crew members were also held for two hours and their video tapes confiscated.

Last week, Mr. Walesa was held for five hours of questioning after he had issued an announcement that he had met with the fugitive leader of the Solidarity underground who have called for demonstrations on May 1.

Mr. Walesa had told Western reporters that he intended to have a news conference in Gdansk on Wednesday, presumably about the May 1 demonstrations.

The brief communiqué that Mr. Walesa issued, describing the meeting between himself and the hunted leaders of the underground, said they had "discussed in detail the

country's present situation and coordinated their stand."

Mr. Walesa has said that he intends to meet again with the underground, despite the close surveillance the authorities have been maintaining on him. His wife and other members of his circle have also been called in for questioning.

Father Jankowski, the parish priest for the Gdansk shipyard, had also been detained. "This is another of their gestures of national accord," said Father Jankowski after his release. "They stop people from going about their normal business and try to implicate them in God knows what."

Father Jankowski said that he had been questioned for five hours, but declined to give any details.

Mr. Walesa's household said Monday morning that he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the monument to the Jewish fighters of the Ghetto uprising. He was stopped at about 11 A.M.

U.S. Agrees To Sell Israel Plane Parts

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Israel that it can buy American-designed components for a new fighter aircraft to be built in Israel, State Department officials said.

The administration's decision, announced Sunday, was seen by Israeli officials as aimed at gaining

increased Israeli flexibility in the negotiations on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister, said the decision was "good news."

"I'm grateful to the president of the United States, and particularly to the secretary of state, George Shultz, who I know has worked hard to bring about this release," he said.

Israeli diplomats said Mr. Arens had been pressing the administration for approval to buy the components in recent weeks because of the need to sign contracts allowing production of the Israeli fighter to go ahead.

Mr. Arens also said he hoped the decision was "an indication of an improvement in relationships, and I hope it is also an indication that in the near future as well, whatever embargo there may be on the F-16 aircraft to Israel will be lifted."

President Ronald Reagan surprised the State Department by stating recently that the administration would not allow contracts to go ahead for the sale of 75 U.S. F-16 fighters to Israel until Israeli troops were out of Lebanon.

The formal approval of the F-16 sale has been delayed since last June, at the outset of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Delivery of the planes is not due until 1985, but Israeli officials said the continued withholding of approval makes them more expensive because of inflation.

Moreover, the Israelis said that by linking the F-16 sale to the Lebanon situation, the administration was doing what it had said it would not do — use military assistance as a lever to achieve political gains.

The Israelis first sought approval to allow U.S. companies to provide components for the Israeli fighter plane months ago.

But the matter was held up, they believed, because of the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon and opposition from American aircraft companies. These companies were said to oppose U.S. cooperation in producing a high-performance plane that could compete with U.S. fighters for sales in other countries.

American officials would not disclose the names of the companies involved or the possible value of the contracts.

The components, which are to be used in the flight controls and manufacture of the wings and tails, are for the Lavie, which Israel hopes to test fly in 1985.

Israel has said the Lavie would replace the American-made A-4 Skyhawks and F-4 Phantoms and the Israeli-built Kfir in the 1990s. It will be powered by a Pratt & Whitney engine under license from Assam. Insights.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Military Role Appears Affirmed in Thai Vote

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Thais went to the polls Monday in a national election hailed as a major step toward full democracy, but first returns pointed to a fragmented result that would lead to another coalition government and the likely continuation of strong military influence in Thailand's politics.

The early returns in the voting for a new 324-seat House of Representatives were split among the main parties, with the three parties in the current coalition under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda winning most of the seats.

[The Thai radio announced that, with nearly 50 percent of the results in, the Social Action Party had garnered 48 seats, the Democrat Party 32 and the Thai Nation Party 25 in the race for 324 seats in the House. The Associated Press said. The radio said 12 seats had fallen to the pro-army Siam Democracy Party while 11 went to the rightist Pracharak Thai Party. The rest of the decided contests were taken by five other parties and independents.]

The leader of the Social Action Party, former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj, said as returns began coming in that he expected no single party to gain a majority.

Mr. Kukrit, whose party led the field in the early returns, ruled out becoming prime minister himself, stressing General Prem's acceptability as a compromise choice between the major political parties and the military. Although the 71-year-old Mr. Kukrit and his political allies had campaigned against the military's role in politics with the slogan of "dictatorship versus

democracy," he has moderated his position in the past few days and called for meetings with military leaders to ensure "stability."

The army commander in chief, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said he did not know the purpose of Mr. Kukrit's suggestion but was willing to meet with him if it was for "the benefit and stability of the country."

The military supreme commander, General Saiyud Kherdphol, Sunday sought to allay fears of a coup after the election, the first national poll since 1979. He vowed that the military would not "turn the tables on politicians" following the voting. He said, "Everybody wants this country to have democratic rule and therefore must support the new government so that it may last its full four-year term."

Mr. Arthit and key military supporters have been at odds with the main political parties since a parliamentary showdown last month over the army's dominant role in Thai politics.

Despite strong military pressure, the parliament narrowly voted to go ahead with constitutional provisions reducing the powers of the appointed military-dominated Senate, forbidding civil servants, including military officers, from holding political posts and introducing a new voting system for the national elections.

But the army made up part of the loss when Prime Minister Prem, a retired army general, dissolved parliament and called a snap election before the new voting system was to go into effect on April 22.

This means that Monday's voting was held according to the old system, which has favored smaller parties and allowed the military to exert great influence on the fragmented political scene.

Political observers expect that with the parliament divided among a number of parties, the army will make a fresh bid after the election to push through constitutional amendments that will preserve its political powers.



Prem Tinsulanonda

INSIDE

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■ Turkey has called on Western governments for help in preventing attacks on Turkish diplomats by radical Armenian groups. Page 5.

■ Chinese militiamen killed four Vietnamese agents who crossed into China, Beijing radio said, while in Canberra visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang accused Vietnam of destabilizing Southeast Asia with its attacks on China. Page 5.

■ Philadelphiaans are trying their best to keep the race issue out of the mayoral primary campaign. Page 3.

■ OPEC members believe they are winning their fight to keep oil prices stable. Page 9.

TOMORROW
■ In India's Punjab, concern is rising that the protest movement is being swept toward communal clashes reminiscent of the deadly recent violence in Assam. Insights.

Reagan Saved Money Under New Tax Rules

1982 Return Shows Wealthy Have Gained From Rate Reductions

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald W. & Nancy D. Reagan, occupations President and First Lady, saved about \$44,000 in federal income taxes because of legislation adopted under Mr. Reagan, an analysis of the Reagans' 1982 tax return shows.

In addition, the Reagans, whose net worth is estimated at \$4 million to \$5 million, benefited by a tax saving of about \$4,000 that resulted from an adjustment in the law since he took office but for which he was not directly responsible.

The Reagans' tax return, signed Thursday and disclosed Friday by the White House, provides new information about their finances and generally reflects a continued conservative approach to tax matters.

It also shows that, despite a promise last year to be more generous with charitable donations, these rose only a few thousand dollars, to \$15,563, out of a total income of \$741,253. The president's salary is \$200,000 a year.

The return tends to confirm two important, seemingly contradictory propositions:

• The well-to-do have indeed gained far more than the average citizen from the fairly ambitious reductions that have been made in tax rates since Mr. Reagan came to office.

• The well-to-do are likely to pay more in taxes than they did before.

The calculations of the effect of the president's policies on his personal taxes were made Friday afternoon, with the aid of a computer, by a partner in a major accounting firm. He asked that for professional reasons, because of

the limited time available, he not be identified.

A key part of the Reagans' return was the sale on Jan. 29, 1982, of their home in Pacific Palisades, a Los Angeles suburb. This property, originally on the market for \$1.9 million, brought \$1,000,100. The Reagans' cost, including various improvements, was \$184,120.

Eighty percent of the sale price, or \$800,000, was received in 1982 with the balance deferred to an unspecified date. The bulk of the proceeds appear to have been transferred, as the White House indicated, to the blind trust set up for Mr. Reagan when he took office.

The trust, started with \$740,000 from the sale of stocks and other assets, is handled by Raymond J. Armstrong, president of the Starwood Corp., a relatively small New York investment manager.

Mr. Armstrong would not divulge the current size of the trust or how the Reagan investments fared in the stock and bond market rally that began last summer. "I'm pleased," was his only comment.

In selling the house, the Reagans took advantage of the one-time exclusion available to people over 55 who sell a home that has been their principal residence. The Reagan-sponsored Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 raised this exclusion to \$125,000 from \$100,000, thereby saving the Reagans \$4,000.

If they had waited much longer to sell the house, which they bought in 1953, they would have lost the exclusion since they would not have met the test of living in it for at least three of the most recent five years. Had they sold it much sooner, their tax bill would have been tens of thousands of dollars higher.

The overwhelming benefit to the Reagans from the 1981 tax law was the provision that reduced the highest tax bracket on all income to 50 percent from 70 percent. Previously it was only "earned" income that was limited to 50 percent.

This cut, the calculations showed, saved the Reagans about \$47,000, including a benefit for the house sale. An additional \$1,000 or so in savings came from the 10-percent tax cut of last July 1.

Although the Reagans have gained about \$48,000 so far in tax benefits from policies Mr. Reagan initiated, it is also true that their taxes have risen sharply. The Reagans' total liability was \$292,616, up from \$165,641 for 1981 and \$67,465 for 1980.

The return also showed the contributions to charity as follows: \$9,963 in unspecified cash contributions; a cash gift of \$5,000 to Eureka College in Illinois; Mr. Reagan's alma mater, and a donation by Mrs. Reagan to The College, a Los Angeles organization, of an ornate wrought-iron table and four chairs "in perfect condition" valued at \$600.

Fees for legal work and tax preparation, performed by the Los Angeles firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, totaled \$36,172 for 1981, producing a deduction of that amount for 1982.

Although the size of the Reagans' blind trust is not known, the return showed that it generated \$158,000 in income last year, from \$76,500 in 1981. The management fee was \$7,200.

Once again, the Reagans did not choose to have \$2 of their taxes earmarked for public campaign financing.

Soviet Arms in Syria Pose Questions for West

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria's expansion of ground, armored and air forces and the installation of SA-5 missile sites manned by Soviet soldiers raise two questions for United States and other intelligence services.

Are military developments in Syria part of a countdown to another Israeli-Arab confrontation? Or is the improvement in Syria's military position because of Russian arms transfers simply a means of re-establishing the Soviet Union's presence in the region?

There is general agreement among Western intelligence sources that there are no signs that Israel, as the Kremlin has alleged, is preparing for a spring offensive against Syria. On the contrary, there are indications that the Israeli high command would like to reduce its troop commitment to Lebanon, possibly by thinning out

forces in the Chuf mountains in the north.

This would be a calculated risk, highly placed Israeli sources say, because of the reorganization and strengthening of Syrian ground and air forces that has accelerated since last summer's fighting in Lebanon.

The Syrian reinforcement has been more than balanced, military sources said, by Israel's construction of extensive bases in southern and central Lebanon. These include helicopter landing pads, tank parks, radar installations, barracks and airstrips.

These are intended, intelligence sources said, for both the support of the approximately 30,000 Israeli troops in the country and as staging areas for reinforcements in case of war.

Syria deploys six armored and two mechanized infantry divisions armed with 3,800 to 4,000 tanks. Two divisions have Soviet T-72 tanks, the most modern Russian tank in general service, and deploy the long-range 125mm gun as divisional artillery.

Israel's fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed close to 100 Syrian aircraft in the fighting last summer. Intelligence officers in Israel and among NATO allies report that the majority of these aircraft have been replaced with later-model MiG and Sukhoi fighters and fighter-bombers.

The SA-5 surface-to-air missile batteries are the most significant military addition to Syria's strength. In a war they would give Syria the capacity to destroy Hawkeye airborne-warning planes that are central to the Israeli Air Force's command and control system.

Israeli sources put the SA-5's range at 300 miles (480 kilometers). Western analysts put the range of the missile at about 155 miles. Even at that range, however, the missiles could reach out into the eastern Mediterranean to engage aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet should a Middle East war develop into a conflict involving the United States.

U.S. and Israeli sources say the Russians are very sensitive about the missiles. They have emphasized to the Syrian high command that the SA-5's, the first to be deployed outside the Soviet Union, will be under Soviet control in a crisis.

The missile's deployment has been in accord with Syria's defensive strategy. One battery covers the Scud surface-to-surface missiles believed to be in southeastern Syria. Another has been deployed in the north in the Homs area from which, Israeli sources said, the missiles could cover ships and aircraft operating from Cyprus. Other batteries are placed to defend Damascus.

In each case the batteries are protected by short-range surface-to-air missiles.

Syria's major weakness in the present situation is the dispersion of forces. There are about 30,000 troops deployed in the Bekaa Valley, another 3,000 in the mountains of Lebanon and 5,000 more in the northern Bekaa and near Tripoli. To present a real threat to Israeli forces, intelligence sources said, there would have to be a large proportion of those in Lebanon.

However, Mr. Isakov refused to say where the Soviet Union might place its missiles.

Asked whether he saw cause for optimism or signs of progress in the Geneva negotiations, Mr. Isakov said: "There is no reason to be optimistic." The proposals "introduced by the United States" are "hard to accept," he said.

President Ronald Reagan has proposed that the United States reduce substantially the 572 missiles

scheduled for deployment in Western Europe beginning in December if the Soviet Union reciprocated by dismantling some of its SS-20s. The offer has been rejected by the Soviet Union.

Referring to the arms talks, Mr. Isakov said nobody in Moscow "expects the United States to forget about its national security," adding: "If we are at least halfway by the United States negotiating team, then there is reason to hope we can find a solution because a solution is possible."

He disputed reports that Nicaragua was a potential site for Soviet missiles. But he did indicate that the missiles would be deployed "somewhere around the United States."

Exactly where is a "technical matter," he said, adding that any such action would be regarded by Moscow as "forced" by the United States.

The U.S. assistant defense secretary, Richard N. Perle, interviewed on another program Sunday, said that deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in the Western Hemisphere would constitute a "very dangerous escalation" and violate arms-control agreements.

VIENNA (Reuters) — A Romanian sent home by Britain last month was being interrogated by Austrian police Monday pending a decision on whether to grant him political asylum, an interior ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said Stancu Papusoi, who is at a refugee camp south of Vienna, could not speak with outsiders while his interrogation was in progress. Mr. Papusoi, 29, arrived in Austria on April 6 aboard a train, destitute and without a ticket, after traveling from Romania via Hungary.

The police said they had held Mr. Papusoi in the western Austrian town of Wels and later transferred him to the Traiskirchen refugee camp after he had asked for asylum.

One man was killed in a hand-grenade attack last February on Peace Now demonstrators outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office. No arrests have been made.

Monday's gathering had all the potential for trouble, since Israelis on each side of the issue often express extreme contempt for those on the other.

Eliyakim Haezini, a lawyer who lives in the West Bank settlement of Qiryat Arba, said he thought the Peace Now people had become essentially anti-Zionist. But, he said, "I am completely confident that their children belong to us."

He gestured toward the Peace Now demonstrators and smiled. "This is a sickness that will pass," he said. "They themselves, in 30 years, will proudly tell their children that they were here on this day and will hide in what camp they were."

The new settlement, converted from an army outpost, is designed to develop into a city competing with Nablus. To oppose it, Peace Now set up a settlement of its own last week at the foot of the mountain.

Yitzhak Rabin, a former prime minister; Shimon Peres, head of the Labor Party, and leaders of the United Kibbutz Movement ap-

pealed to the Begin government to postpone the inaugural ceremony, arguing that it was wrong to stage a divisive political event on Independence Day, which celebrates Israel's birth in 1948.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens was originally scheduled to speak at the ceremony but withdrew.

Begin Rules Out Freeze
Earlier, Norman Kampster of the Los Angeles Times reported from Jerusalem:

Mr. Begin has offered to resume the deadlocked U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations for Palestinian autonomy but ruled out a freeze on Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a precondition.

In a televised speech Sunday marking Independence Day, Mr. Begin said Israel has an "inalienable right" to hold and settle the territories that it occupied during the 1967 war.

"The negotiations for implementing the autonomy for the Arab residents in Samaria, Judea and the Gaza district should be renewed," Mr. Begin said.

"The resumption of negotiations does not have to — and cannot — be conditional on the freezing of Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district," he said.

"This settlement is legal and derives from our inalienable right to the land of Israel," Israel calls the West Bank, Judea and Samaria.

Egypt has said it will not resume the talks until Israeli forces have withdrawn from Lebanon. In addition, Cairo has called for Israel to take "confidence-raising" steps intended to convince the Palestinian residents of the territories to join in the negotiations. Egypt has said that a settlement freeze would be the most effective gesture Israel could make toward the local Arab population.

Mr. Begin's emphasis on continued Jewish settlement was another blow to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East policy, which calls for Israel to yield full autonomy in the captured territory to the Palestinians as part of an ultimate peace settlement with its Arab neighbors.

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

MOUNT GERIZIM, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Over strenuous objections from the opposition Labor Party, the government used the 35th anniversary of Israel's independence Monday to inaugurate a major Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank.

Thousands of Israelis, supporting and opposing the settlement policy, demonstrated peacefully on a mountaintop south of Nablus, one of the largest Arab cities in the territory.

Protesters from the Peace Now movement, which opposes settlements, outnumbered the pro-settlement people by several times. Soldiers kept the groups apart.

The peaceful nature of the demonstrations carried considerable significance for Israelis on both sides.



COCONUT BREAK — A man drinks from a coconut as he sits on the roof of a storm-damaged house in Tiaré, Tahiti. Nearly 25,000 people were reported homeless after a hurricane last week. French soldiers distributed tents, food, hammers and nails.

Israel Ignores Protests, Opens Big Settlement

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WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Leader Expects French Aid

PARIS (UPI) — Although the French armed forces are outside the NATO military command, France likely would "quickly" join the Western allies if there were a threat from the Warsaw Pact, General Bernard W. Rogers said Monday.

"If there was a confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, I believe the political forces of France would make the decision very quickly to join us," General Rogers said at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association. The general has served since 1979 as supreme allied commander of NATO forces and commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

On another touchy question facing NATO, General Rogers appeared to consider sharing responsibility with Britain over NATO weapons based in Britain. He said he would accept a "dual key" under U.S.-British control if necessary. "I want those weapons on British soil," he said.

Talks on Soviet-China Pact Hinted

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has offered China an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons, a senior official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry said in parliament Monday.

Yoshiya Kato, director-general of the ministry's European affairs bureau, said Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, referred to the offer when he visited Tokyo last week. Diplomatic sources said they believed the offer might have been taken up at talks in Moscow in March to discuss normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations.

Last week, Mr. Kapitsa offered Japan an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons if Tokyo maintained its nonnuclear policy. Japan rejected the offer, saying that a nuclear-armed nation had a duty not to attack nonnuclear countries and that such a pledge would not be effective without concrete guarantees.

U.S. and Mexican Officials Meet

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The United States and Mexico opened two days of high-level talks Monday with both sides stressing the need to strengthen economic ties while minimizing their profound differences over Central America. The discussions are the first major ones since President Miguel de la Madrid took office in December.

Donald T. Regan, the U.S. treasury secretary, set the tone for the meeting by saying that the economic recovery under way in the United States would help ease Mexico's economic crisis. "Part of our success will be your success," he said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor also spoke, but made only brief references to Central America.

Bonn Protests Border Incident

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday telephoned the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to demand an explanation for the death of a West German citizen under police questioning in East Germany.

In protest at the incident, Mr. Kohl declined to meet a visiting East German Politburo member, Günter Mittag. Bonn's minister for inter-German relations, Heinrich Wundt, said the case might prevent a planned visit here by Mr. Honecker later this year.

East Germany meanwhile reaffirmed that the man, 46-year-old Rudolf Burkert, died of a heart attack while being questioned at a frontier crossing into West Berlin on April 10. A West German postmortem confirmed that Mr. Burkert had suffered a heart attack but that he also had head injuries.

Attenborough Shifts on Premiere

LONDON (UPI) — Sir Richard Attenborough Monday revised his decision not to attend segregated South African premieres of his Oscar-winning film "Gandhi," saying he would go if the government opened all performances of the film to all races.

"The condition is that the government of South Africa open every performance of 'Gandhi' to all races throughout the film's entire run without requirement for any cinema to apply for a permit," he said.

Mr. Attenborough, who produced and directed the movie that won eight Oscars, originally planned to attend the segregated premieres even though he said Thursday he felt "very uncomfortable about it." However, after being condemned by anti-racist groups, members of the Gandhi family and his own union, Mr. Attenborough had decided against making the trip.

For the Record

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Mitja Ribic, arrived in Bucharest Monday for talks with the Romanian president and Communist Party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian state news agency said.

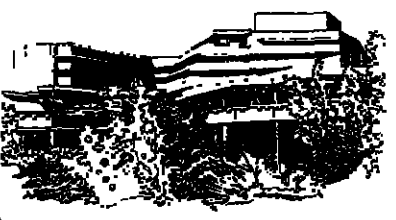
NEW YORK (UPI) — Suburban railroads serving 90,000 commuters in southern New York state and Connecticut returned to full service Monday after a six-week strike ended with an agreement by union leaders and management to submit their dispute to binding arbitration.

BERLIN (UPI) — Piotr Winogrodzki, 22, a Polish militiaman, was sentenced by a West Berlin court Monday to five years in prison for hijacking a Polish airliner, which he was supposed to be guarding, to the Tempelhof U.S. military airport Nov. 22.

MONZA, Italy (Reuters) — The trial opened here Monday of five senior company officials charged with responsibility for the 1976 Seveso pollution disaster, but was adjourned until May 11. Lawyers for both the Italian town of Seveso and the Swiss owners of the chemical plant where an explosion occurred, Giavanda, a subsidiary of the multinational, Hoffmann-La Roche, requested the delay.

CORRECTION: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN high commissioner for refugees, was incorrectly referred to as the Aga Khan in the People column of the April 16-17 editions of the International Herald Tribune. The prince is the uncle of the Aga Khan.

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Meet the New Spanish Government

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY

Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE

Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Termes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

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Or telephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or telex: 612832

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellations that is postponed on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

MAY 31, 1983

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN

Chairman: Adrián Piza, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Speaker to be announced

TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO.

SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

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Israel to Buy U.S. Jet Parts

(Continued from Page 1)

ready approved by the United States.

Mr. Shultz had been reported by State Department officials to have sought to end the delay on the sale of the F-16s on the ground that this would only stiffen Israel's resistance to political concessions in the negotiations with Lebanon on a troop withdrawal.

But State Department officials said Sunday that given Mr. Reagan's public linking of the F-16 sales to the pullout, it was very unlikely the F-16s would be approved before there was a withdrawal, or at least an agreement.

In a U.S. television interview, Mr. Arens said Sunday he did not know when the negotiations would be concluded, but added, "We've made a lot of progress and I think there's probably optimism both in Beirut and in Jerusalem at the present time."

17 Die in Ganges River

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A boat carrying about 50 Hindus from a religious ceremony on the banks of the Ganges River capsized, drowning 17 persons, news agency reports said Monday. The boat was taking mostly women and children back from a temple close to the Hindu holy city of Benares, 450 miles (720 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi.

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Philadelphians Keep Race Out of Campaign

Mayoral Primary Shows Whites Accept Power-Sharing With Blacks

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia bears a strong ethnic and racial resemblance to Chicago, but unlike Chicago's mayoral race, the one here is a contest between two candidates doing their best to keep racial passions from flaring.

"It simply isn't politically expedient in Philadelphia to exploit race," said Ben Lasky, executive director of the Fellowship Commission, a local civic group that recently held a news conference at which Frank L. Rizzo, the white former mayor, and W. Wilson Goode, 44, the black former city manager, pledged not to inject race or religion into the Democratic primary campaign.

Philadelphia is a typically unmelting, big-city melting pot, which has endured its share of racial divisiveness in recent years. Both camps take it as a given that on May 17 the vote will break heavily along racial lines in a primary in which about 44 percent of the registered Democratic voters are black.

But the dialogue of this campaign has been almost entirely devoid of racial code words, and the temperature of the electorate seems as cool as Chicago's was hot.

In a sense, Philadelphia has already had its Chicago. It went through a period in the late 1970s when blacks, after generations of electoral slumber, became angry about back-of-the-hand treatment from City Hall and started registering to vote in unprecedented numbers.

The results have been dramatic. In the last four years, Philadelphia has seen its first black city council president, its first black school superintendent and its first black city managing director and has elected about a

dozen young, independent black legislators to the city council and state general assembly.

"We just don't have to rabble-rouse anymore," said Chaka Fauriol, 26, a state legislator from West Philadelphia who broke into politics registering blacks to vote against a 1978 charter amendment that would have permitted Mr. Rizzo to seek a third successive mayoral term.

"The race issue is very subdued now," he said. "It's not part and parcel of the everyday campaign."

"When I'm out in the ethnic white wards, I pick up a sense of resignation about the idea of a black mayor," said Ed Schwartz, a progressive white community organizer running for an at-large city council seat. "The attitude almost seems to be, 'Well, it's inevitable.'"

With blacks in the political mainstream and whites growing more accustomed to the idea of sharing political power, a third factor has helped to keep the lid on in Philadelphia: the personalities and strategies of the candidates.

Mr. Goode projects a no-nonsense, businesslike image. In reaching to blacks and whites, he comes across as tough on crime, eager to work with downtown developers and mindful of the concerns of all neighborhoods.

Mr. Rizzo, 62, is all personality, full of charm and fire and eager to live down what he considers a false image as a racial polarizer.

"When it comes to human rights, I'm a stand-out liberal," he has said.

Despite Mr. Goode's 19-point lead in the most recent television poll, Neil Oxman, his media adviser, said he believes "we've got a two-point race on our hands."

As he sees it, the candidates start with irreducible bases about equal in size — Mr. Goode with the black vote plus the 10 to 15 percent of the white vote that is vehemently anti-Rizzo, and Mr. Rizzo with the white ethnic vote.

"We're both going after maybe 10 percent of the white vote that is persuadable," Mr. Oxman said.

The fight for that vote has been an old-fashioned political brawl, with each slashing away at the other's record. Mr. Rizzo's campaign with an inflated, goody-goody image, and that he is ripe for a fall.

Mr. Rizzo has begun hammering Mr. Goode for being No. 2 man to Mayor William J. Green, who earlier this month announced that the city is facing a \$99-million deficit and proposed modest increases in the property, wage and business taxes.

Mr. Rizzo also claims that since the "Goode-Green" administration succeeded him in 1980, crime has gone up, trash collection down and "the only thing they've done on economic development is to cut ribbons on projects I started."

Mr. Goode replies that as mayor Mr. Rizzo enacted the largest tax increases in city history, left his successor with a hidden deficit of more than \$100 million, operated City Hall as a patronage haven and stood idle while the city lost nearly 100,000 jobs.

Mr. Goode recently called Mr. Rizzo a "national embarrassment" after Mr. Rizzo had called Mr. Goode a "big ass."

But, to the relief of just about all Philadelphians, neither man is calling the other a racist.

Racial Gains In the U.S. Seen Abroad

Foreign Papers Cite Election in Chicago

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — Harold Washington's election as the first black mayor of Chicago drew wide international press coverage and many commentators around the world cited his victory as a sign of racial progress in the United States.

"The lesson of Chicago, despite the harsh words of the campaign," wrote the Paris daily newspaper *Le Monde*, "is a happy one not only for the Democratic Party, but for democracy itself."

But most newspapers also highlighted the bitter racial divisions that marked the contest between Mr. Washington, a congressman, and Bernard E. Epton, a lawyer and businessman, who is white.

"Americans," London's conservative *Daily Telegraph* said in an editorial, "have witnessed an election they might best try to forget."

El Pais, the influential Spanish paper, seemed typical of the overall foreign press coverage when it commented: "Undeniably, the results of the election are a positive thing for the U.S., but in the background there is a troubling residue."

Newspapers outside the United States often pay a good deal of attention to developments in American party politics, but only rarely do they pay close attention to local elections.

Many papers highlighted the election of "the first black mayor of America's second-largest city" and others considered the effect the campaign would have on the 1984 presidential election.

In Africa, the election was a major story, according to the editors of two major papers in Nairobi.

"We had stories all along following the campaign," said Gideon Mbitia, assistant managing editor of the *Daily Nation*. Mr. Washington's victory, he noted, received front-page coverage in the *Daily Nation*.

Frank Ojiambo, deputy news editor for the *Standard*, said Kenyans "closely followed the various activities that preceded the election, mainly through wire reports and the Voice of America."

In France, several newspapers, particularly *Le Monde*, gave Mr. Washington's victory a prominent place on their front pages, and the election was major news in Italian newspapers and on television.

In West Germany and South Africa, the story was reported on many front pages, usually in short items. In Spain, news of the election tended to be covered in long articles on inside pages.

Many newspapers, like *Le Matin* and *Libération*, the Paris dailies of the non-Communist left, emphasized that Mr. Washington could not have won without whites' votes, and saw the outcome as an indication of a retreat from racism.

The foreign press also emphasized the growing importance of black voters in American politics.

Die Welt, a conservative West German paper, said the election "demonstrates the newly won self-confidence of the colored voter in the U.S.A." *Le Figaro*, a conservative Paris daily, noted, "The blacks won because they mobilized themselves."

The harshly racial character of the campaign also received much attention. *Le Figaro's* correspondent said a U.S. election campaign had "never been so deliberately racist," while *The Times* of London called the election an "expression of the white flight that has made Chicago a city of residential apartheid."

Poll Says U.K. Voters Favor Early Election

Readers

LONDON — A majority of British voters would prefer the next general election to be called sooner rather than later but almost half remain undecided about how to vote, according to a public opinion poll published Monday.

The poll, conducted Saturday for Independent Television News, gave the Conservative government 48 percent, the opposition Labour Party 36 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance 12 percent and others 4 percent. It found that 51 percent of the electorate favored an early election but that only 55 percent had made up their minds about which party to support.

Washington Post and N.Y. Times Are Each Awarded Two Pulitzers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Washington Post and The New York Times each took two awards in the 67th Pulitzer Prize journalism competition, Columbia University announced Monday.

Thomas L. Friedman of The Times and Loren Jenkins of The Post shared the award in international reporting for their coverage of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its aftermath.

Loretta Tolani of The Post won the special local reporting award for her investigation of rape and sexual assault in the Prince Georges County, Maryland, Detention Center.

Nan Robertson of The Times won the feature writing award for her account of her struggle with toxic shock syndrome.

In the category of distinguished public service, the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion-Ledger won for stories, illustrations and editorials in support of a legislative battle to reform the state's public education system.

The journalism prizes, most of which carry \$1,000 cash awards, were announced by Michael I. Sovern, president of Columbia University, which administers the competition under the will of the late publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

The Boston Globe won the national affairs award for a magazine supplement by staff writers on the nuclear arms race.

The general local reporting award went to the staff of The Fort Wayne (Indiana) News-Sentinel.

for its "courageous and resourceful coverage" of a flood that devastated the town in March 1982.

Bill Foley of The Associated Press received the spot news photography award for a series of pictures of victims and survivors of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut. The feature photography award went to James B. Dickman of the Dallas Times Herald for photographs from El Salvador.

The award for distinguished editorial writing went to the editorial board of The Miami Herald for a campaign against the federal detention of illegal Haitian immigrants.

Claude Sitton of the Raleigh (North Carolina) News & Observer received the award for distinguished commentary.

Mamela Hoelterhoff, arts editor of The Wall Street Journal, won the prize for criticism.

Richard Locher of the Chicago Tribune was awarded the prize for editorial cartooning.

Pulitzer Prizes for literature were also announced Monday. Alice Walker, the first black woman to win the Pulitzer for fiction, received the award for her novel, "The Color Purple."

Russell Baker, a The New York Times columnist, was awarded the Pulitzer for his autobiography "Growing Up." Mr. Baker previously won a Pulitzer in journalism for his column.

The prize for a distinguished play went to "Night, Mother," by Marsha Norman.

The award in the history category went to "The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790," by Rhys L. Isaac. For distinguished volume of verse, Galway Kinnell won for his "Selected Poems."

Susan Sheehan won the nonfiction award for "Is There No Place on Earth for Me?" The prize for musical composition was awarded to "Three Movements for Orchestra," by Ellen T. Zwlich.

Miss Walker's novel, published in 1982, is the story of Celie, a teen-age bride with a family in the rural American South, and Nettie, her sister, a missionary in Africa.

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In Cranston Campaign, Shrewd Steps Pay Off

By Robert Shogan

Los Angeles Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — In a statewide legislative office here one day last week, Senator Alan Cranston stood with his arm around a young black woman while she beamed and a camera clicked.

Mr. Cranston's admirer was state Representative Carol Mosely Brown of Chicago. Like most of the other Illinois Democrats who greeted Senator Cranston warmly here, Mrs. Brown had scarcely considered backing the Californian's candidacy for the presidency.

But then came Mr. Cranston's timely endorsement of U.S. Representative Harold Washington, the black Democrat and eventual winner, in the bitter Chicago mayoral race.

Mrs. Brown, who is now measuring Senator Cranston against the Democratic front-runner, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, said Senator Cranston "certainly helped himself tremendously with that."

That endorsement was one of a number of shrewd steps Senator Cranston has taken since he started running for the presidency.

He remains a distinct long shot. But in less than three months he has transformed himself in the eyes of Democratic liberal activists from little better than a laughingstock into a serious factor in the Democratic race for the 1984 presidential nomination.

A Democratic Party official, who preferred to remain anonymous and officially neutral, said: "The one thing that's consistently happened in this campaign is that Alan Cranston has managed to make more out of every opportunity and every challenge than he was expected to."

Mr. Cranston's eye-catching moves include:

• Pressing the California Democratic Party into holding a presidential poll at its January convention, which Senator Cranston won handily, establishing his bona fides in his own state.

• Facing up to the AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, and getting him to acknowledge that Senator Cranston had to be considered as a possibility for the labor federation's endorsement, which most observers had assumed would go to Mr. Mondale.

• Concentrating his time and energy on Massachusetts, enabling him to finish a surprising second in a straw poll of delegates to that state's April 9 Democratic convention.

Underlying these tactical maneuvers has been a strong substantive campaign theme built around Mr. Cranston's pledges to bring about full employment and to end the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Cranston's gains reflect not only his own strength but what his

Massachusetts campaign manager, Thelma Schlesinger, calls "the basic doubts that many liberals still have about Mondale."

At a caucus of labor delegates to the Massachusetts convention, Senator Cranston declared: "Remember, every office I've won I won by winning an election, not by winning an appointment."

This is a pointed reminder that Mr. Mondale had moved up the political ladder by being appointed to fill vacancies and had given up on running for president before Jimmy Carter selected him as his running mate in 1976.

Mr. Cranston's camp considers Mr. Mondale far from invincible. Harris Wofford, the former Kennedy administration official who is co-chairman of Mr. Cranston's national campaign, said that it would be hard for Mr. Mondale "to stand up to the prolonged scrutiny he's going to get as front-runner."

But there is another question, which is how much scrutiny Senator Cranston himself can stand.

Asked at a reception in Springfield about President Ronald Reagan's three-year tax cut, Senator Cranston said: "I'm the only presidential candidate who voted against it every time it came up," gliding swiftly over the admission that he voted for the bill on final passage.

Two of Mr. Cranston's rivals for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, voted against the tax cut on the final roll call.

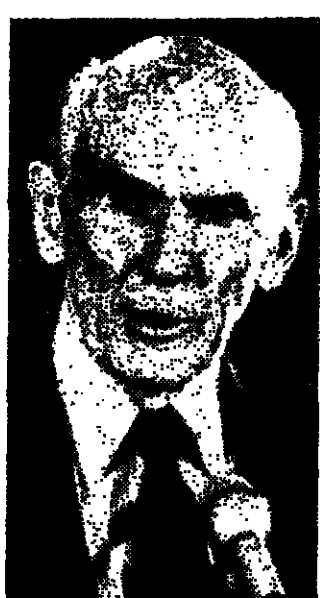
Senator Cranston explained that he decided to vote for the tax bill because he had fought against Mr. Reagan's budget cuts "and I didn't want to be in the position of opposing everything the president wanted."

Andropov Rival Absent at Talks

MOSCOW — High-ranking Kremlin leaders and provincial party officials met in Moscow Monday to discuss Soviet agricultural concerns, but noticeably absent was Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Politburo member who is considered the top rival of the party chief, Yuri V. Andropov.

No immediate explanation was offered for the absence of Mr. Chernenko, 71, the only full or alternate member of the Politburo not in attendance. In a Russian-language broadcast, Radio Moscow listed by name all the high-ranking officials in attendance, but for Mr. Chernenko.

The bulk of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Soviet food program and agricultural issues, according to the Radio Moscow report.



Alan Cranston

M. Aminu Kano, Political Leader In Nigeria, Dies

United Press International

LAGOS — Malam Aminu Kano, 62, leader of the People's Redemption Party and a candidate in Nigeria's coming presidential election, died at his home in the northern city of Kano on Sunday, Nigerian radio said.

The cause of death was not immediately determined. Mr. Aminu Kano was interred in Kano on Sunday according to Moslem rites, the radio said.

Mr. Aminu Kano, who started out as a teacher, entered parliament in 1959.

He was a delegate to successive constitutional talks in the 1950s, leading to Nigerian independence from Britain in 1960. He once headed the Nigerian delegation to the UN Commission on Trade and Development.

He also served as commissioner for communications and later minister for health from 1967 to 1973.

An unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1979, Mr. Aminu Kano was to have run again this August against five other candidates.

A noted local writer, he published two plays, a book on travel and a study of "Politics and Administration in Post-War Nigeria."

Felix Pappalardi

NEW YORK (UPI) — Felix Pappalardi, 41, the pop musician and producer of the rock groups Cream and Mountain, was shot and killed in his apartment in a dispute with his wife, the authorities said. She was charged with the killing.

Mr. Pappalardi's wife, Gail Collins, 43, a songwriter, was taken in for questioning Sunday after she called the police, who found her husband's body in their Manhattan apartment.



Ernest F. Hollings

Hollings Is In Race for White House

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Pledging "to put the people of our country back to work by putting government back to work for the people," Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina announced his candidacy Monday for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Hollings, 61, a former South Carolina governor, said the United States had all the elements of economic success — human ingenuity, industrial muscle and scientific imagination.

"But we lack the leadership to combine these precious resources into a partnership," he said. "Only a president can mobilize these resources in a common cause. I intend to be such a president."

Mr. Hollings, who has been called a hawk on defense and a moderate on social issues, said the country was looking for "someone who's not a big spender and who's not insensitive."

President Ronald Reagan, he said, has delivered "disastrous deficits, caused depression-level joblessness and he has demolished the consensus we needed for the rebuilding of our depleted defenses."

Mr. Hollings reiterated his longstanding proposals to freeze spending increases, forgo the federal income tax cut scheduled for July and hold the line on military spending.

Other Democrats who have formally announced their candidacy are former Vice President Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Senator Jary Hart of Colorado, Senator Alan Cranston of California, and former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida. Senator John Glenn of Ohio is scheduled to announce his candidacy Thursday.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Jordan's Door Slams

President Ronald Reagan wants to believe that King Hussein's resounding "no" to negotiations with Israel only means "not yet." He wants to believe that the rejection of his approach to peace by the Palestine Liberation Organization was engineered by a few radicals and might yet be undone. But it is hard to imagine that Middle East politics can soon create a better climate for the compromise Mr. Reagan was trying to sell. More likely, another chapter in the Arab-Israeli conflict is now closed, with fateful consequences all around.

King Hussein, the region's preeminent survivor, has wriggled through another tough round. He spared himself the prospect of trying to rule the West Bank in tense collaboration with Israel — and still avoided blame for the diplomatic collapse. Mr. Reagan, through the Saudis, was to have arranged for the blessings of the Arab League. But the league deferred, as always, to PLO. And the PLO remains frozen in fantasy of victory over Israel culminating in a Palestinian state.

Now, in the real world, Israel will absorb the land it covets, denying even autonomy to 1.4 million Palestinians. The United States will remain torn between its commitment to Israel and its quest for friends in a resentful Arab world. The Soviet Union will go on exploiting the conflict. The PLO will prosper as a "liberation" fraternity but produce only ineffectual terror. And the Palestinian people will nurse a grievance against them all.

Why are monarchs as shrewd as King Hussein and wealthy as King Fahd so beholden to the weak exile army of the PLO? The unavoidable answer is that they choose to be beholden, for reasons of state. The reason must be that the legitimacy of Arab governments, particularly the most conservative, greatly depends on their appearing loyal to the one remaining pan-Arab cause.

This ideological commitment clearly overrides any interest the Arab monarchs have in the welfare of Palestinians or in regional peace and alliance with the United States. It is a priority that has been plain since 1973, when Anwar Sadat set out to put Arab national interests first.

To do so, he felt obligated to fight a major war, to establish himself, in Egypt, as the faithful heir of Nasser's pan-Arabism. Only then could he escape the ideological stranglehold of the PLO and break ranks with the Arab League. When President Jimmy Carter then proposed a multicountry negotiation to create a Palestinian "homeland" linked to Jordan, Sadat instantly understood that the Arab group would always defer to the extremists in its ranks. He went to Jerusalem alone.

From Camp David on, the United States and Egypt begged the Jordanians and Saudis and Gulf states to follow, and pointed a path by getting Israel to promise a "full autonomy" that might evolve into a Palestinian homeland. But the Arab kings, lacking Sadat's inner strength and war credentials, did not dare. To this day, they think their domestic peace could not survive such a deal with Israel. To deflect the energies of Arab radicals, they bow to a PLO that they themselves nourish and sustain.

Reasonably enough, after Israel's assault in Lebanon dramatized the impotence of the PLO, Mr. Reagan tried the Camp David formula one more time. Israel's colonization of the West Bank showed that the time for dividing the territory is short and that Jordan is the essential party to any deal. King Hussein showed a reluctant interest, but only if the Saudis and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, gave him cover. When they demurred, he slammed the door. Americans, for all their zeal, will not soon find the key.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Simple Recovery

The recovery is now under way in America. The economy is clearly beginning to expand again. Last week's figures on industrial production are the latest evidence of it. But it is a good deal less certain how long this expansion will continue.

The last cycle of sustained growth ran four years, from 1975 to early 1979, when the recent pattern of short rises and retreats took hold. While there is always a tendency to look to the last cycle for guidance in the next one, the 1975-79 recovery is a poor model. It began too fast and generated too much inflation. Beyond that, there are two important differences between the economy of the middle 1970s and the present one.

Exports have become a more important part of American prosperity, and they have fallen much more sharply in this recession than they did in 1974-75. At the same time, interest rates are higher and Americans are much more aware of their implications.

Export performance gives Americans more reason than ever to pay attention to conditions in the rest of the world. Prospects in Western Europe and Latin America are far less promising than in the United States. As long as the European and Latin economies remain stagnant, they will continue to exert a heavy drag on any American recovery.

The United States has the responsibility to

lead the other governments of the industrial world toward a joint policy for economic recovery. But whether it has the political will, or skill, to do it remains an open question. If not, the likeliest prospect for the United States is a prolonged period of stop-go growth of the sort for which Britain became notorious in the 1960s. In the British case, it was generally foreign exchange crises that forced the stops. In the United States, it would probably continue to be credit and interest rate crises similar to those of 1980 and 1981.

The world, over the past two decades, has invented a new kind of economy — and done it without much thought to the implications. This new economy has brought unimaginable prosperity to many countries, including this one. But it depends upon gigantic flows of trade and money that lie utterly beyond the conventional control of any one of them. The Reagan view to the contrary, this economy will not work well with no government at all. Left to itself, with weak policy direction or none, it will slide again into stagnation and worse: that is the message of the past four years' experience.

The world has invented this new economy without yet having devised a way to govern and guide it. That, essentially, is what a sustained recovery will require.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Benign Nationalism

[The movie "Gandhi"] is more than the story of one man. It reminds us that two powerful principles of political organization have largely shaped our age: imperialism and nationalism. Postwar history has been in many ways the product of their clash.

In the Marxist analysis, unlike life, both are mere forces, not the embodiment of human nature. Imperialism is viewed as a last greedy grab for resources and markets to prop up a dying capitalism, while nationalism is an impetuous distraction from natural working-class solidarity.

No one who studies the story of Gandhi and the end of British India can for a moment credit such nonsense. The story is incomplete without human passions, and those passions are well portrayed in "Gandhi." The greatest of British viceroys was not Irwin, with whom Gandhi argued over the salt monopoly, or Mountbatten, who directed the handover of power, but Lord Curzon. And Curzon, though unseen, is a part of the story; for he was the greatest apologist of imperialism. As he prepared to leave India in 1905, Curzon urged his successors in British India "to remember that the Almighty has placed your hands on the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrows the nations of the future are germinating."

His only aim, he said, had been "to feel that somewhere among these millions you have left a little justice or happiness or prosperity... a dawn of intellectual enlightenment or a stirring of duty where it did not exist before.... Let India be my judge."

In time India was his judge, and its judgment was that the Sahib's rule, even in its lofty paternalistic vision, could not satisfy the thirst for independence. Yet who can read Curzon's words unmoved? In Gandhi, long after Curzon's day had passed, Indian nationalism found a leader of generous vision, the prophet of a benign nationalism that absorbed and built upon the imperial tradition it overthrew.

—Syndicated columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Profiting From the Spill

Shortly before the start of the conference to decide on action to counter pollution from the damaged Iranian oil wells, Tehran's ambassador to Kuwait declared that his country would not repair the damage until Iraq paid compensation for the harm it had caused. It is Iraq's clear objective to bring home to the Arabs that their financial support of Iraq's war effort could have unpleasant consequences for them, and to derive as much national profit as possible from the environmental disaster.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Historic N.Y. Hotel Closes

NEW YORK — The historic Fifth Avenue Hotel has been closed forever, and with it has gone the famous Amen Corner, for more than a quarter of a century the headquarters of the state's Republican Party. Work on tearing down the handsome Corinthian structure will begin at once to make way for a monster office building. The oldtimers will show you the bench where General Grant used to sit at evenings and smoke; the table where President Lincoln sat when he was stopping at the hotel; the dining room chair where King Edward sat when he was Prince of Wales and as such visited America in 1860. No other hotel ever entertained so many distinguished visitors.

1933: Protest by a German Jew

BERLIN — Professor James Franck, Nobel Prize winner in 1925 and holder of the Iron Cross, has resigned as professor of experimental physics at the University of Göttingen to protest the persecution of Jews by the Nazi government. Mr. Franck's resignation is noteworthy because, as a Jewish volunteer who fought at the front for more than four years in the German Army during the World War, he would be exempt from expulsion from the university faculty on the basis of the new anti-Semitic civil service rules. But, he explained, he did not care to take advantage of any privileges as long as members of his race are being treated as citizens of an inferior order.

The Warsaw Uprising, 40 Years After

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — April 26, 1943. It was the eighth day of the ghetto uprising. "We are fighting for life and for death.... The end is near. But as long as we have weapons we will fight, we will defend ourselves. We know we will all die, but this you must know: One day, someone will pay for our blood."

ZOB, the Jewish military group, may have sent other messages from the inferno, but none has survived. A few weeks after that message was sent, on May 16, the world was informed of the message sent from Warsaw to Berlin from SS General Jürgen Stroop to SS Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler: "Es gibt keinen Judenbezirk in Warschau mehr" — the Jewish quarter in Warsaw no longer exists.

The action began on Palm Sunday, April 18, when SS troops and military groups made up of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Polish collaborators took up positions around the ghetto. The noise from the ghetto area. Some Poles came out to watch the ghetto burn. But some courageous ones risked their lives to help the Jewish fighters in the ghetto, where each building had become a redoubt, each street a battlefield.

The Jews were fighting back. Members of the "master race" were dying under their blows. The ghetto was struggling for its dignity.

The Polish population of Warsaw, long accustomed to seeing Jews die silently, was at first too busy preparing its miserable Easter holiday to understand the noise from the ghetto area. Some Poles came out to watch the ghetto burn. But some courageous ones risked their lives to help the Jewish fighters in the ghetto, where each building had become a redoubt, each street a battlefield.

General Stroop then received the order to use all means available to end the ghetto insurrection, to wipe out the remaining 70,000 or so of the approximately 400,000 inhabitants it once held.

He ordered his cannons to fire until every building, every wall had been destroyed; he sent his planes to pour the rubble and his tanks to roll through the ruins. He sent flame-throwers to burn anything that moved, and had poison gas pumped through cellars and sewers. The ZOB command post fell to the Nazis on May 8, when Modest Aidelvitz, the commander of the Jewish fighting group, and his wife and about 100 comrades killed themselves.

The death of the ghetto was effectively the end of more than a thousand years of Judaism in Poland. It became the symbol of the murder of more than three million Polish Jews.

On May 16, General Stroop ordered that the great synagogue on Thomske Street be destroyed. Nearly 40 years later, it was with the insignificance of another synagogue in Warsaw that ceremonies were opened to commemorate the Jewish uprising. More than 1,000 Jews from 30 countries — nearly half of them from Israel — have arrived to take part.

"The ghetto uprising was the most heroic episode of the Holocaust," said Stefan Grayek, president of the International Federation of Jewish Combatants, and one of the last survivors of the ghetto insurrection. "It is perfectly normal that representatives of the Jewish nation and the Jewish state should be present to remember their own history and pay homage to their own heroes."

Mr. Grayek is the leader of the Israeli delegation to Poland; his attitude is understandable. But there

is an embarrassing political aspect to the observance. Several Polish leaders, who include those responsible for the wave of anti-Semitism that engulfed the country in 1967-1969, have given their support to these ceremonies.

Falling victim to their own propaganda, the Polish rulers evidently believe there is a powerful Jewish lobby in the world and they hope to find a way out of its international isolation and financial mire.

The sudden admiration of the Polish military leaders for Jewish combatants adds some weight to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's dry comment about communist leaders: "They like only the dead."

Dr. Marek Edelman, the last living leader of the ghetto uprising, has refused to participate in the Warsaw ceremonies. "Forty years ago," declared Dr. Edelman, a cardiologist who still lives in Poland, "we fought not only

for our lives, we also fought to live in dignity and freedom." He said that to join the official observance of the uprising, in a country that finds itself "overshadowed by degradation and oppression," would be "a betrayal of our struggle."

Dr. Edelman is not alone in opposing the ceremonies. Yet, many Jewish leaders and a number of Israeli experts disagree with him.

"We respect Dr. Edelman's decision," said one of these experts, who asked not to be named. "But we feel that future generations would not understand our not being present in Warsaw. We are not fooling ourselves about the real motives behind the Polish authorities' sudden shift in attitude toward Jews. But that doesn't disturb us."

"It was in Poland, in 1968, that Europe saw its last anti-Semitic purge and the military coup in 1981 was carried out to the rhythm of anti-Semitic slogans. And even now Jews have been deprived of

any right to an ethnic or religious life in Poland. We know that, and we also know that it would be absurd for us not to take advantage of any opportunity to show that we still exist."

"We do not intend to turn our presence at the commemoration into a political event," the expert said. "But the voice of the Jews must be heard."

Forty years ago, world opinion chose to ignore the facts of the genocide. A member of the Polish national parliament-in-exile in London, Samuel Zygelboim, committed suicide to draw attention to the crimes against the Jews.

He wrote in a note that he left: "I cannot continue to live while the Jewish population of Poland is being wiped out. I hope that those who survive will be able to live in freedom with the whole Polish nation in a world of liberty and social justice. I am certain that such a Poland can exist and that such a world will be."

International Herald Tribune



"Wait and see — in 40 years, the world will be a much-improved place."

On Surviving After the Holocaust

By Charles Fenyvesi

WASHINGTON — At night I fight back. But the Nazis are again more numerous, and once more I am a child on the run — with forged papers, another identity. Capture is a matter of time. Death is a release — what else can they do to me? Besides, after nearly 40 years, the nightmare is familiar. But will it ever go away? Am I stuck with the memory all my life?

When will I overcome my anger with my children for leaving foot on their plates? Will I stop resenting people who never knew real hunger — that dull, constant toothache in the stomach? And, damn it, must a wisp of smoke from the far end of a lovely meadow remind me of the crematoria?

I must not react to individuals I dislike with conjectures about how they might behave if ordered to shoot people. Even for a moment it is ridiculous to think of my best Gentile friends as the kind of people who, if such a need ever arose, would surely hide my family in their attic. I did not choose them as friends because of that. Or maybe I did. I prefer heroes and other crazies to sober bookkeepers.

As a reporter, 75 percent of my job is listening. Patiently, objectively. Writing a story on the Pentagon returning Nazi war art to Bonn is

just another assignment. The war is over. I do not wince when crowds of demonstrators shout "Hitler" or "Siege Hell" at Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon or Ronald Reagan.

This is another continent, another generation, a new world. The swastika is recycled as a punk button; Auschwitz is a metaphor. And "Holocaust" is a television series. I am as courteous as my colleague, a Southern gentleman when at 9 in the evening, a stranger insists on reading on the telephone long excerpts from her epic poem on Auschwitz. It is in Hungarian, my mother tongue and hers. In one neat couplet after the other, she mourns her twin babies. I ask about her son who is alive, here and now. She cites her duty to remember — and mine.

I repress an urge to shout, "Shut up, already!" in the White House press room when Menachem Begin takes an American president with a 15-minute lecture on the meaning of the Holocaust. Can the slaughter in Europe of six million men, women and children be the factor in deciding policy on the West Bank of the Jordan River? Must every thought of com-

promise conjure up the ghost of appeasement in Munich?

We all strike our own bargains. In the spring of 1944, in the provincial Hungarian town of Debrecen, my mother offered God a deal: She would keep the Jewish law only if her mother came back alive. My grandmother did not return from Auschwitz, and my mother stopped saying her prayers and declared the dietary laws null and void. When ordered to wear the six-pointed star of shame, my father, never before much of a Jew, took me for a walk through the neighborhood to parade our pride in the Star of David.

The trick is to remember and to forget, to continue and to start anew. I come from a particular family; I exist in our remembrance. Who would I be without calling the roll of relatives burned, hanged, shot? Each time my wife gave birth, I heard them whisper, "Everything will be all right." I kept thinking that my grandmother prompted my son at his bar mitzvah.

The Talmud rules that if a funeral procession runs into a wedding party, the wedding party has the right of way.

I am in both assemblies. The author is a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine.

The Gun, the Sit-In and the Rage for Dignity

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The temptation in going to see the film "Gandhi" was to look for contrasts with Mao, the impact of the prophet of nonviolence and of the revolutionary who preached that "power comes from the barrel of the gun."

Mohandas Gandhi did succeed in wresting independence for the Indian subcontinent with very little bloodshed. He wanted the British to leave of their own choice, and they did. When followers spoiled for a peaceful fight, he commanded them to fight with moral power and the stark display of injustice.

"We've come a long way with the British," he is quoted as saying. "When they leave, we must see them off as friends." So it was.

Recently in South Africa, a small group of white and black opponents of apartheid were musing about the efficiency of nonviolence. "It worked in India because of the British," one said mournfully. "It would never have worked with Hitler. It won't work with the Afrikaners."

Not long afterward, in New Delhi an Indian official expressed the same thoughts. "The British are gentlemen," he said with warmth. But India had its civil war all the same, starting at independence. Ten million were killed in a few months, perhaps history's biggest massacre. In the film, a disciple says of the sad, dazed leader as the great day of freedom approaches, "He thinks he has failed." And Gandhi did fail, because he could not prevent the violence.

Mao did not try. On the contrary, he encouraged it. And when his revolution succeeded, he grew impatient. He feared staid serenity and reverence to old habits. He called for permanent revolution and turbulence, stirring the Cultural Revolution, in which millions died; China lost decades that could have been devoted to building and advance.

Both leaders achieved their first aim, with opposite tactics, and both failed to create the society they had envisioned. What emerges is the drive that carried them both into history. It was the demand for dignity. Gandhi expressed it in his person, in his stoicism, in his outraged, youthful

cry at South African racism. "But I am a citizen of the British Empire," Mao expressed it in his commanding presence, his perseverance, his readiness to fight.

It is the demand for dignity that still haunts the Third World, that makes the victory over colonialism so far short of satisfying now. Gross poverty is a gross indignity. But there are rich people in the newly independent countries, and they are often the most outspoken, the most resentful at what they feel is their plight.

In long independent but undeveloped countries of Latin America, it is not the peasants and isolated villagers who launch revolution. It is the students, the children of physical comfort and sometimes the workers who come to the cities to find themselves at the bottom of a pecking order that looms visibly, tangibly high above them.

They are insulted, not in their lack of material goods so much as in their deprivation of dignity. They call for justice, madly, as though murdering and destroying were more just. It is a stifling fog.

So the difference between Gandhi and Mao turns out to be that while both understood that the deepest rage is for dignity, for an end to humiliation, Gandhi, unlike Mao, did not think it was futile. Dignity is one thing human beings can share, portion out endlessly without using up — so long as the next person's indignity does not have to provide it. Mao needed for some to be on top of others.

Violence and nonviolence are tactics. For nearly two generations, the fashion has leaned to a show of force. Mao-style. Franz Fanon, the revolutionary, argued that violence was not only a means but an emboldening goal, and he inspired some of America's black-power leaders in the 1960s.

Others understood the essence of Gandhi's message, that the struggle is for dignity. Willingness to use force, however justified at times, is in itself demeaning. In the United States, Martin Luther King knew that, and in Poland it has been the central purpose of Solidarity.

A better sense of this universal human need would make it easier to find ways to deal with conflict in Central America, in Africa, and perhaps between the superpowers. Gandhi's insight outlives Mao's.

The New York Times

A Mandate That Fails To Resound

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Dear "friend," the letter said, read money: "\$1,000 or \$100, or \$25, whatever you can afford.... You tie in our fight to bring some sanity to our confused and hostile cultural climate." It was signed by Midge Dexter, executive director of the Committee for the Free World. That is a blue-ribbon, rightist, international organization whose American members of the board include such leading neo-conservatives as Irving Kristol and Norman Podhoretz, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick (on leave), and George F. Will.

Now the message: The typical American loves his country and wants it to be a great world power, but the nation's leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, have lost confidence in themselves. This is because wicked opinion-makers in the media, the universities, the arts and the churches have been spreading "false and dangerous" notions that American society is unjust; that American policy favors "tyranny" while Marxist-Leninist revolutions are on the side of "good."

Nothing else can explain why there is growing support for a nuclear freeze and for cutting the military budget, when as recently as 1980 the voters of America delivered a resounding mandate for the renewal of American power. The people could not be that "fickle," they must, therefore, be confused.

Well, that could be. But another explanation is available in a new study by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. It is based on a Gallup poll that compares the thinking of the American public at large (and a smaller sampling of American leaders) with their thinking four years ago on a broad range of issues: defense needs; the U.S. role in the world; national priorities; threats to U.S. security.

Its inescapable conclusion is that the Reagan mandate on foreign policy was never as resounding as the president's followers claimed. Between 1974 (when the council did the same study) and 1978, preoccupation with a "perceived growing military imbalance between the United States and the Soviet Union" increased markedly.

The council acknowledges that the Reagan administration has eased the public sense of military insecurity by its "unprecedented peacetime increases in military spending." But the ironic consequence is that today more people want to cut back defense spending than want to increase it — the exact reverse of four years ago. Some 42 percent see the United States and the Soviet Union as military equals and 21 percent think the United States is stronger.

In most other respects, the council reports, "the foreign policy attitude of the American public have maintained a basic stability."

So the Committee for the Free World is right: People are not all that fickle. But that does not mean the are faithful to the Reagan foreign policy approach. Aside from military spending, the latest survey shows roughly the same reservations and ambivalences about foreign policy that existed four years ago.

Domestic issues lead the list of priorities. Americans are somewhat more willing than they used to be to commit American troops overseas under certain conditions, but a clear majority is opposed to giving or even selling arms to foreign friends and allies. A sizable majority favors a nuclear freeze "right now if the Soviet would agree" and supports initiative to re-establish détente.

The council finds "a continuing erosion of the post-World War I public consensus that the national interest requires active participation by the United States in world affairs. Only a bare majority of the public now holds the opinion that such international activism is best for the future of the country."

Ms. Dexter notwithstanding, the leaders sampled in the Gallup survey (including Reagan administration officials as well as a bipartisan collection of politicians, businessmen, editors and publishers, broadcasters, scholars and churchmen) showed themselves more eager than the public for an active U.S. role in the world. But they also take a softer line on U.S.-Soviet cooperation, east-west relations and relations with China.

This all leaves one wondering: What happened to that "resounding mandate?"

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Intolerance

Regarding "Theological Basis" (Letters, March 30):

Mr. Betts of Cairo has a point. There is no reason why non-Jews must accept Jewish or, more precisely, Zionist beliefs. There is also no reason why non-Christians should accept Christian dogma. Be careful, Mr. Betts. Most people in Egypt and throughout the world have not accepted "Christ's mission." More often than not, it is the Christian who is the infidel.

It is Mr. Betts's kind of absolutist theological thinking carried to its ultimate conclusion by intolerant followers of any divine or secular ideology ("We possess the sole Truth; all others are in error") that has caused so much misery.

ALFRED M. ROSS, Paris.

Safeguarding Lebanon

Regarding "Shamir's U.S. Trip: A Search for Compromise" (IHT, March 12-13):

The issue of Israel's desire to retain a military presence in Lebanon is not

one of expected Israeli flexibility after Ariel Sharon. It is rather the incoherence of any Israeli military presence in Lebanon's sovereignty.

The ongoing U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli negotiations resulted from Israeli aggression against Lebanon. So the problem lies in safeguarding Lebanese security from further violations by Israel.

LAMIS FARIS, Beirut.

Regarding "Tactics in Lebanon" (Letters, March 25):

Mr. Barnett's proposition that "potboiling" at multinational peacekeeping forces is inspired by the Lebanese government is devoid of evidence. Even a superficial examination of the Lebanese scene cannot but be convinced of the genuine desire on the part of all Lebanese, including officialdom, to hang on to the peacekeeping forces so long as the Israelis are occupying their land.

Mr. Barnett's scenario does not take into account the fact that such a move by the Lebanese government might backfire. If enough "doughboys" are hurt, Mr. Reagan might decide to pull out his troops under pres-

sure from U.S. public opinion. No deal will then be left for the Lebanese to strike, and Israel will achieve its desire to remain in Lebanon. I see no earthly reason for the Lebanese administration to adopt voluntarily such a suicidal course.

FUAD HADDAD, Beirut.

Mean on Moscow

Regarding "In Moscow, Status Is Keeping Your Hat On" by William J. Smith (IHT, Dec. 31-Jan. 1):

Extra Pound once wrote a poem in which he compared faces in the subway crowd to petals on a wet black bough. Another poet, William J. Smith, saw in the Moscow subway "eyes fixed and unmoving, faces impassive and doll-like." Depressingly unpoetic. As seen through Mr. Smith's moving eyes, everything in Moscow is unpoetic and grotesque.

In one of his lectures at Moscow University in 1981, he told us students about his fondness for "laughing time" and showed us a book of his poems called "Mr. Smith and Other Nonsense." Mr. Smith's reminiscences of Moscow are nonsense.

too. His laughing time now produces a mean result. Choosing a fur hat as a subject of flat jokes about Russian "mores" is the same as laughing at American Indians wearing moccasins. One can only wonder what harm Muscovites did to Mr. Smith.

OLEG ALYAKRINSKY and TATYANA VENEDIKTOVA, Moscow State University.

Madrid's Fast Lane

Regarding "A Derek, to Boot" (IHT, March 18):

If our friends in Barcelona are unhappy with the traffic controls there, they should come to Madrid, where you can leave your vehicle where you wish — in the bus lane, at pedestrian crossings, on the sidewalk — and, as the Spaniards say, *no pasa nada* — nothing happens. You are no obliged to obey traffic signs or signals; they are intended only for other drivers. And in the remote possibility that you get a traffic summons, no to worry. There seems to be no lot low-up. So come to Madrid and enjoy life — as long as it lasts.

ANTHONY GOODARD, Madrid.

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CLASSICAL ROCKER — Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist who directs the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, was cheered on by Imelda Marcos, left, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, as he danced to a rock tune at a reception in Manila, where the orchestra has been performing.

Pan Am Plan for Link to Taiwan Draws Veiled Threats From China

By Tracy Dahlby

WASHINGTON Post Service
BEIJING — China and the United States, whose relations already are seriously strained, may be headed for another skirmish over plans by Pan American Airways to reopen its air link with Taiwan in June, according to diplomatic sources here.

China has heatedly protested the move by Pan Am, which is the only U.S. carrier serving the Chinese mainland. The Chinese protests are seen by informed sources as a veiled threat of retaliation that could disrupt Chinese-U.S. air traffic.

Beijing, however, is likely to stop short of any action that might seriously impair its burgeoning economic ties with the United States, the sources said.

The Chinese objections follow a recent Reagan administration decision to grant Pan Am permission for three flights a week to Taipei. Pan Am gave up that route in 1979 to serve what then appeared to be a potentially more lucrative link with Beijing.

The financially troubled U.S. carrier is believed to be operating the Beijing route, which it opened in 1981, at below capacity and has reportedly said it would reactivate its service to Taiwan for purely economic reasons.

Western diplomats, who declined to be identified, said the dispute "is one of the dark clouds hanging over the relationship" between Beijing and Washington. It comes at a time when ties have been badly frayed over American arms sales to Taiwan, a series of trade wrangles and political defections to the United States.

A Chinese move to suspend Pan Am's landing rights in Beijing, sources said, "would throw [the U.S.-Chinese] civil air agreement into the dirt." Under the 1980 air pact, the United States would almost certainly retaliate by revoking reciprocal privileges in the United States for the Civil Aeronautics Administration of China, the country's state-run airline.

But no one here thinks that Beijing wants to let things go that far,

at least for the moment. A serious falling-out in bilateral air transport agreements would complicate business travel to and from China and hamper Beijing's bid to earn foreign currency by promoting foreign tourism.

Diplomatic analysts here speculate that China might take a series of intermediate steps to symbolize its displeasure, including a slowdown in local crews' ground service, refueling and luggage handling for Pan Am flights.

Tensions between the two countries have been worsened by Beijing's severing of all official cultural and athletic ties with the United States for 1983, following the Reagan administration's decision earlier this month to grant political asylum to the Chinese tennis star, Hu Na.

While the granting of asylum touched off a stream of anti-American rhetoric in the state-controlled media here, Chinese authorities appear to have taken pains to signal that economic ties would not be seriously affected.

They have not openly threatened to suspend Pan Am service in Beijing but have strongly hinted in a letter to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board that future "smooth operations" of Chinese-U.S. air-transport agreements might be at risk, informed sources said.

China claims that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, something that Beijing feels gives it the right to impose conditions on Washington-Taipei relations.

■ **'Hegemonistic Acts' Seen**
An official Chinese magazine said Monday that granting political asylum to Miss Hu was the latest in a series of U.S. "hegemonistic acts" and "repeated outrages" against China. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The weekly Peking Review said China's cancellation of 19 sports and cultural events in protest "represents the righteous indignation of its people at a new instance in a series of U.S. hegemonistic acts toward their country." The U.S. administration, it said, "expects the Chinese people to remain silent in the face of repeated outrages."

The days when the Chinese people meekly accepted humiliation are gone for good.

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They have not openly threatened to suspend Pan Am service in Beijing but have strongly hinted in a letter to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board that future "smooth operations" of Chinese-U.S. air-transport agreements might be at risk, informed sources said.

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China claims that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, something that Beijing feels gives it the right to impose conditions on Washington-Taipei relations.

■ **'Hegemonistic Acts' Seen**
An official Chinese magazine said Monday that granting political asylum to Miss Hu was the latest in a series of U.S. "hegemonistic acts" and "repeated outrages" against China. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

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Marcos' Foe Reportedly Is Arrested

Mayor Joins Others Held as Subversives

New York Times Service
MANILA — The founder of an opposition political party in the Philippines has been detained by the military authorities on suspicion of aiding subversives, it was reported Sunday night.

The man reported under arrest, Mayor Aquilino Fimentel of Cagayan de Oro City in northern Mindanao, is the latest opposition figure believed detained in a crackdown on purported subversives by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The crackdown began two weeks ago with the arrest of a Protestant churchman, Volcker Schmidt, and the head of the Resources Development Foundation, Caidito Gaspar.

Also in detention is Antonio Nieva, a former newspaper editor who recently organized an alliance of newspaper unions. He has been charged with associating with the May First Movement, a labor federation the government regards as a Communist front.

The report of Mayor Fimentel's arrest came from Father James B. Reuter of the Catholic Media Office.

Mayor Fimentel is founder of the opposition Filipino Democratic Party, which has a nationwide following.

The Filipino Democratic Party was recently strengthened by a merger with the older Laban, or People's Force Party, of former Senator Lorenzo Tanada. Like Mayor Fimentel, many of the leaders of the Filipino Democratic Party were trained at Jesuit-run institutions.

The party has said that it is committed to rapid, peaceful social change. Many of its members are also officers of social organizations devoted to consumerism, union activity, literacy campaigns and rural health care.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Thursday that "some organizations engaged in social projects that appear to be legitimate" have been abetting subversion, using money that was given them for legitimate projects.

He said this was confirmed by testimony from two social action directors who have been arrested, Mr. Gaspar and Father Edgardo Kangleon.

During the last year, there have been an increasing number of clashes in Mindanao between military units and the New People's Army, which is the military arm of the Communist Party.

But they said they did not at present see China getting involved in a repetition of the inconclusive 1979 border war with Vietnam. China had sought then to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson."

Speaking at a parliamentary lunch in Canberra, Mr. Zhao, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to visit Australia in a decade, said, "To our regret, the Vietnamese aggressors have to this day persisted in their armed occupation of Cambodia and recently have gone further by frenziedly invading Thailand."

Thai military sources said that hundreds of Vietnamese troops pressing an offensive against Cam-

China Reports Killing 4 Vietnam Infiltrators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Chinese militiamen killed four Vietnamese "secret agents" who crossed into China early Sunday, Beijing radio said Monday.

The shooting was the latest incident reported by China along the tense Chinese-Vietnamese border following cross-border artillery duels during the weekend.

Those exchanges appeared to be the most serious since May 1981 when China said its forces killed more than 150 Vietnamese in one engagement.

In Canberra, Australia, the visiting prime minister of China, Zhao Ziyang, accused Vietnam of destabilizing Southeast Asia with its repeated attacks on China. Along the Thai-Cambodian border, Vietnamese forces were reported pressing a fresh offensive against Cambodian guerrillas.

Beijing radio said Monday in a front-line report from Yunnan province that the four Vietnamese were killed by local militia after an abortive raid into China. A fifth threw down his gun and fled, it added.

Monday, Vietnam claimed China had instigated "a grave incident" along the border when Chinese artillery Saturday "violently shelled" areas inside Vietnam.

The Vietnam news agency quoted a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry as saying the Chinese shelled the area of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Tuyen provinces.

Over the weekend, the Chinese news agency said Chinese forces had counterattacked with artillery barrages against Vietnamese positions opposite Yunnan province and neighboring Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regions.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing said that the Chinese were apparently trying to distract the Vietnamese from their dry season offensive against the Cambodian guerrillas.

But they said they did not at present see China getting involved in a repetition of the inconclusive 1979 border war with Vietnam. China had sought then to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson."

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Paris, France	6/079-2800	Madrid, Spain	01/401-20-04	Frankfurt, West Germany	0611/295306
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Palma de Mallorca	21.41.67	Portugal, Lisboa	87.46.56	Denmark, Copenhagen	12.25.66
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ARTS / LEISURE

A Playwright With a WASPish Sting

By Charlotte Curtis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Albert Ramsdell (Pete) Gurney Jr. has been called the John Cheever of playwrights, and no wonder. He writes almost exclusively and charmingly about the special folkways of upper-middle-class American WASPs, and the other night, when one of his plays, "The Middle Ages," opened off-Broadway, he showed up in the quintessential WASP uniform: gray flannels, blue blazer, button-down shirt, striped silk tie and 25-year-old cordovan shoes.

"I'm not a stereotype," he insisted, and despite the requisite years at St. Paul's, Williams College, Yale's Drama School and as a navy officer, he's probably right.

Stereotypical WASPs don't write plays poking deliciously wicked fun at ancestral silver trophies, fingerbells and spring vacations at Bermuda's once elegant Elbow Beach Club, let alone social-climbing mothers who think ultimate grandeur is little more than the last

Cerebral Palsy charity ball, reactionary and impossibly insular fathers hung up on ancient tennis triumphs, rambunctious adolescents or that last bastion of WASP power, tradition and exclusivity, the urban men's club. And besides, his 25-year-old shoes didn't come from Brooks Brothers or some preppy spawn thereof, but were a result of the 52-year-old Gurney's decidedly plebeian labors in a shoe factory in the summer of 1958.

"I don't own a suit," he volunteered, presumably to nail down his heretical ways. And at the celebratory party after the opening, he sipped Scotch as his adult characters did in the '50s before switching to gin, and explained that after much thought and his teaching sabbatical, during which his wife, a nutritionist, worked with New York clinics devoted to unwed teen-age mothers, they had decided to abandon their Boston digs and move to New York. "We've bought an apartment," he said. "I'll try commuting to MIT two or three days a week."

Gurney teaches American literature ("Fitzgerald, Faulkner and Hemingway") at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And he wasn't surprised when his wife said she really didn't want to go back to Boston. "All I said was 'What about the dog?'" The matter of the dog still isn't resolved, though Gurney is convinced the city is no place for a cocker spaniel.

Essentially, "The Middle Ages" is a social history of a tiny but exceedingly representative segment of the Protestant elite between the 1940s and the end of the '70s, years of accelerated social change. The play reveals the people as well as the icons and rituals of that dominant American culture, which flourished in New York until World War II, fled to the spacious estates of the city's affluent suburbs and still exudes tremendous power in the more traditional precincts west of the Hudson.

The story revolves around a conventional young man who belongs to the Establishment and a rebellious young man who believes himself trapped by it and wants out. They grow up and older, circling one another for 30 years before resolving their affection. And in the end, in a role reversal vaguely reminiscent of the way in which Tennessee Williams dealt with another couple in "Summer and Smoke," the heroine has become a thoroughly liberated woman who'd like out and the hero, after long soaks in California's hot tubs and the making of pornographic movies, finds himself back in the play.

These additions to the cultural scene join major resident professional opera, ballet, symphony and theater companies, plus a big, well-supported Fine Arts Museum, Contemporary Arts Museum and smaller galleries.

Most of the major performing organizations — there are many active lesser groups — are quite young. The symphony orchestra is 70 years old, but the opera company is just 27 and the ballet 13. The Alley Theatre is 35 years old.

The symphony orchestra is making a new bid for respect under the artistic direction of Sergiu Com-

missiona, a Romanian-born American conductor formerly with the Baltimore Symphony.

Houston Grand Opera, under the direction of young David Gockley, is recognized as a major American company. The Houston Ballet, under Ben Stevenson, a British-born former co-director of the National Ballet in Washington, has attracted national notice.

The Alley Theatre has its own modernistic theater, but Houston currently has only one respectable auditorium for the opera, ballet and symphony to share with each other and with visiting groups.

The three companies have to juggle to stay out of each other's way at Jones Hall, built for a mere \$9 million in 1965-66. Moving vans are constantly parked at the stage door of the shared theater.

The opera and ballet will move to the new center. The orchestra will stay in Jones Hall.

John Connally, the former governor and presidential hopeful, now a prominent lawyer, has been hired to raise the remaining \$32 million needed for the new center. He calls Houston a "great world city," and insists, "We must provide the amenities which that position requires."

"I guess I really am just an incurable optimist about this project," says Ili Mowery, Lyric Theatre Foundation director. "I grew up here, you're an incurable optimist. Houston is not an ordinary city. The city government has done its part, donating the two square blocks of land adjacent to the Alley Theatre, Jones Hall and the busy but unsatisfactory Houston Music Hall."

Three oil companies gave a total of \$2 million. Some of Houston's foundations together chipped in \$26.5 million.

"Houston aspires to be considered an international center of commerce, medicine, technology, particularly in oil . . . and part of a great city's quality of life is arts and entertainment," Gockley said.



Playwright Albert Gurney

The British Invade New York

By Richard Eder
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The Frenchman, so the story goes, is on a three-day package tour of London. He confirms his sense of superiority — the object of any proper vacation — by contrasting the sleek Paris Métro with a ride in the London tube, which is akin to traveling inside a shoe carpetbag. His nose quivers above a pint of flat bitter like a hummingbird perched over a swamp. And he sighs: Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Bridge.

"Why do you British name your public monuments after military disasters?" he inquires.

And why, it may be asked, are the British staging an immense arts festival in New York to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris? The day — as David Lloyd-Jacob, the organizer, modestly puts it — "the British Redcoats jumped into the New York harbor and swam away."

There is friendship, a lingering sense of kinship in an unlikely world and the undeniable notion that it will be fun. And there is also the relatively unfamiliar fact, as Lloyd-Jacob points out, that the British have always been and still are the biggest foreign investors in a former colony whose independence they recognized in Paris 200 years ago. Or to put it differently, they have made more money here than anyone else. Some defeat.

Some celebration. Funded by \$4 million from British and U.S. companies doing business in the two countries — Lloyd-Jacob is an English mining consultant and entrepreneur — "Britain Salutes New York" represents the biggest shipment of British art, music, theater, ballet, sports, films and assorted arts and folkore that anyone can remember.

Launched in mid-April with a John Constable exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by the time it runs its course, late in the fall, it will have shown New Yorkers a major Henry Moore retrospective; 70 Holbein drawings from the Queen's Collection; architects' drawings back to Palladio and Inigo Jones; paintings from the Royal Academy; a re-creation of British New York at the City Museum and Fabergé eggs at Tiffany's.

The Royal Ballet will appear at the Metropolitan Opera; the London Symphony Orchestra will play at Lincoln Center, and there will be dozens of concerts by chamber and choir groups. The New York theater is already pretty well recolonized, but the Royal Shakespeare Company production of "All's Well That Ends Well" and new plays by Caryl Churchill, David Edgar and Mustafa Matura will add a vice-regal flourish.

More than 200 events are listed on the official program, and any Brits found humming on Fifth Avenue between May and July risks joining the program.

The quicksilver partnership of Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson is on display at a church west of Times Square. Lynn Austin, one of the United States' leading theatrical pioneers, has enlisted her Music Theatre Group-Lenox Arts Center to put on "The Mother of Us All."

Whether or not it is the best of the American operas, as some critics believe, it is a work of decided grace and wit. Thomson's music for what he called "an opera of ditties" hints at folk tunes and hymn tunes — although the melodies are original — and spins out a highly expressive recitative.

Recitatives in English rarely work as well as in the Thomson-Stein partnership. Stein's repetitions and meanderings are a subconscious meditation, out of which burst sudden illuminations. In their operas, the effect is not so much of words lassoed by music as of two different tunes playing together.

The production is the directorial debut of Stanley Silverman, a leading contemporary composer. He has reduced the scale of the production to fit the modest playing space of St. Clement's Church and telescoped about 30 roles into 15

parts played by a dozen performers.

The music is provided by a four-member ensemble: a pianist, a trumpeter, a percussionist and an organist who runs back and forth between his electronic keyboard beside the stage and the pipe organ in the church loft.

With music and text in such balance, "Mother" is a highly theatrical work — and Silverman has combined theater and music in a witty and beguiling whole. It is stylized to match Stein's fireworks, and lyrical to match her astonishing humanity.

"Mother" is a set of variations on the career of Susan B. Anthony. The central figure, played and sung with a touchingly fragile self-command by Carmen Felton, is at the heart and sometimes the edge of a gothic gallery of argument, aside and non sequiturs among such disparate figures as Daniel Webster, Anthony Comstock, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses Grant, a member of the Adams family, a drifter, a Yale scholar and a number of women supporters and friends.

Gradually Stein's portrait of the women's rights leader emerges through interruptions and contradictions, through passages of Dada-like comedy that congeal suddenly into a still simplicity. The result is a figure who is at once assertive and self-doubting, and perpetually in flight from the definitions her followers impose on her.

The Whitney Museum has opened its biennial showing of contemporary American paintings, a mix of new artists along with established ones such as Jasper Johns and Frank Stella.

A prologue to the catalog by the Whitney's director, Tom Armstrong, commends the four curators who made the selections: for their courage, in effect, "Living in a society where individuals are increasingly reluctant to announce their convictions, I am proud that our staff made their professional judgments in a public statement in defiance of the excitement of controversy," Armstrong wrote.

In an age where so many things are dangerous — eating bacon, for instance — it is not surprising that those who choose 74 artists to represent American art should feel in peril. So far the reaction has been mild.

The selection shows the advance position of figurative and expressionist painting, with abstract work very much in a minority. There is some tendency toward political symbolism, as in Keith Haring's black-and-white painting (a dog-faced figure brandishing crucifix and holding two small figures in chains; and in Leo Golub's twin paintings of evil-looking Latin American policemen torturing naked prisoners.

Woolworth Landmark
United Press International
NEW YORK — The 60-story Woolworth Building in lower Manhattan has been declared a New York City landmark.

Pioneers of Soviet Photography

Pioneers of Soviet Photography, 1917-1940, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to April 30.

This carefully edited exhibition shows the hopes of the Soviet masses as captured by a group of great photographers. Alexander Rodchenko, Boris Ignatovich, Arkady Shaihet and Max Alpert, among others. But at the same time the show makes us regret that today few pictures of such innovative caliber come from the same land. Although the pictures are of enormous documentary and propaganda value, they all seem to have the imprint of the faith that swept religiously throughout the newborn Soviet Union. Progress in material well-being is pictured as a salvation and each new factory or freshly harvested field an altar of the revolution. Marches by gymnasts, soldiers and workers have the flavor of processions, while men and women photographed at work have the quality of yesterday's icons.

Rodchenko dominates the show. Regardless of what he does — urban landscapes, marching soldiers, winter scenes, men at work, youth in summer camps, portraits (a series on Vladimir Mayakovsky is riveting), objects, collages — he always finds a fresh way of expressing it, a new angle, an immediate reaction to any situation. He does not wait for his pictures to happen. He comes, sees, snaps the shutter and goes away with a masterpiece safely in his camera.

Jean-Pierre Charbonnier, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président-Wilson, Paris 16, to June 26.

An exhibition of 300 pictures spanning 40 years by one of France's lesser-known great photographers. His series on life in France during the '50s pictures capture the situations and aspirations of the subjects. It is also remarkable to see the difference in

the quality of the prints at the show: the result of the photographer's change from the 6-by-6-centimeter format to a 35-millimeter camera. The use of the latter in proves his mobility and time of response but the enlargements don't from 6-by-6 films are much richer in depth, tone and definition.

British Photography 1955-1962
The Photographers Gallery, 5 Great Newport Street, London WC1, to May 14.

The last of the great newspaper and magazine photography period before television and tabloids took over the British media.

Nam, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1, to April 30.

The horrors of the Vietnam war. Les Polonais, Galerie Magnum, 2 Rue des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6, to April 20.

Forty years of Polish history as seen by Magnum photographers. —C.G. CLIFF

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Chicago Merc, CBOE Near Pact In Joint Access for Members

NEW YORK — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange are close to an agreement to give their members access to each other's markets. Such an action would have important implications for the present structures of both the commodities and securities industries.

More immediately, it has brought to the surface a long-simmering dispute between the Chicago Board of Trade, the United States' biggest commodity futures exchange, and its offshoot, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, which does the most stock and bond trading.

Members of the Board of Trade circulated a petition on Friday asking members to exercise their right to join the options exchange and used their vote to block a move by the exchange to link up with the Board of Trade's major rival, the Chicago Merc. That exchange, the second-biggest commodity futures market, is rapidly gaining on its chief competitor among the nation's 11 major commodity exchanges.

Such action would have important implications for the commodities and securities industries.

The petition, which was quickly signed by several hundred Board of Trade members, was circulated by a top officer of the options exchange told members that a joint-access pact with the Chicago Merc was close at hand.

"If an agreement is reached this week, which is considered highly likely, it would give members of the two bodies access to each other's stock index options and futures markets, essentially shutting out the Board of Trade. It also would assent the duplicative paperwork and improve order execution by brokerage houses, most of which are members of both exchanges.

Leo Melamed, special counsel to the Chicago Merc who when he had been chairman introduced financial futures trading more than a decade ago, said on Friday: "We are fairly close to an agreement with the CBOE. But we think it is proper, and also a matter of courtesy, to get the approval of the S&P people before we sign any papers."

Standard & Poor's, a subsidiary of McGraw-Hill, authorized the Chicago Merc to use its stock index for trading both futures and options in exchange for royalty payments.

"I'd rather not discuss the parent-child problems between the Chicago Merc and the CBOE," Mr. Melamed said. "What I will say is that as soon as the CBOE 100 began trading on March 11, we knew our S&P 500 index options faced a powerful competitor, to put it mildly. The CBOE 100 is now the hottest index option. So I was ecstatic when they approached me a few weeks ago to discuss joint access facilities between the two exchanges, and the negotiations since then have been as smooth as anyone could wish."

Under the plan, options exchange members would be able to execute orders and trade the S&P 500 options and eventually perhaps the Chicago Merc's S&P 500 futures. The Chicago Merc would have access to the extraordinarily successful CBOE 100 and other options and index futures that that exchange may decide to trade.

Because the options exchange operates under Securities and Exchange Commission supervision and the Chicago Merc's index options and futures are subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulation, both agencies would have to grant their approval.

11 Phone Calls

Robert L. Cruikshank, vice chairman of the options exchange and chairman of its executive committee who is working closely with Mr. Melamed on the joint-access program, said Saturday:

"I only addressed the members on the floor after last Thursday's close because I believe in keeping them informed of what's going on. I am disappointed the CFT reacted in such an antagonistic manner. After all, I made 11 phone calls to Cunningham's starting in January when I assumed my present job. He only returned the 11th call after we began talking to several other exchanges." He was referring to the chairman of the Board of Trade, Thomas Cunningham.

Mr. Cruikshank continued: "I wasn't around when the Chicago Board and the CBOE began their fight. It's strange to me because the yellow badges have had access to the blue badges from the day the CBOE opened on April 26, 1973. Further, if the yellow badges want a blue badge, all they have to do is pay a \$500 membership fee and a \$100 initiation fee."

The Board of Trade's 1,402 full members are referred to in the industry by the color of their yellow badges. Blue is the color worn by their opposites on the options exchange. Because there are roughly 1,000 blue badges, the members of the larger exchange technically could block any deal between the options exchange and the Chicago Merc by paying the fees and thus getting voting as well as membership privileges.

"There are yellow badges who hate the blue badges, those who love them, and many of us have both badges," he said. "Personally, I have always been satisfied by the determination in relations between us and the successful stock options exchange we created."

"Sadly, both names of CBOE haters and lovers were on the petition, I am told," he added. "News of the petition was a double shock to me actually because I thought I had a dialogue going with the CBOE."

But Mr. Cunningham said he doubted the petition would alter matters because it would take too much time to mobilize our members to stop the Merc-CBOE plan. We will just have to wait and see what happens."

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 18, excluding bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	¥	S	HK	NT	₹
London	2.24	3.30	16.35	35.5	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Frankfurt	48.80	76.17	19.29	64.75	3.25	17.92	22.80	5.88
Paris	2.45	3.35	16.35	35.5	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Geneva	1.81	2.61	12.54	26.85	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amsterdam	1.68	2.50	11.95	25.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brussels	1.68	2.50	11.95	25.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stockholm	1.34	1.94	9.45	20.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oslo	1.34	1.94	9.45	20.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Copenhagen	1.34	1.94	9.45	20.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Helsinki	1.34	1.94	9.45	20.45	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tokyo	7.24	11.42	29.35	62.5	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seoul	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manila	1.82	2.61	12.54	26.85	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bombay	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Calcutta	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombo	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madras	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mumbai	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yokohama	0.22	0.32	1.25	2.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits April 18

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
London	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Frankfurt	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Paris	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Geneva	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Amsterdam	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Brussels	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Stockholm	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Oslo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Copenhagen	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Helsinki	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Tokyo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Seoul	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Manila	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Bombay	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Calcutta	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Colombo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Madras	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Mumbai	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Thailand	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Yokohama	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75

Key Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
London	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Frankfurt	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Paris	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Geneva	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
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Copenhagen	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Helsinki	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Tokyo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Seoul	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Manila	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
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Mumbai	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
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Helsinki	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Tokyo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
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Calcutta	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Colombo	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75
Madras	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.

Volcker Said to Advocate Modest Exchange Intervention

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

ROME — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker is advocating that the United States and other major countries agree to intervene modestly in foreign exchange markets to control extreme fluctuations in the value of the dollar compared with other major currencies.

In a private address to the Trilateral Commission here Sunday night, Mr. Volcker reportedly offered his suggestion as one with limited goals.

The question of how to deal with fluctuating exchange rates has been a matter of intense debate lately, and although market intervention

has been opposed by the Reagan administration, it will be a major topic at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit at the end of May.

It was learned that Mr. Volcker specifically ruled out as counterproductive any notion of a new Bretton Woods conference or any suggestion of a complete return to fixed exchange rates. The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 tied the international monetary system to gold, priced at \$35 an ounce.

That system was abandoned by President Richard Nixon in August 1971, when he broke the link between gold and the dollar. Since then, exchange rates have been allowed to fluctuate against each

other according to the dictates of the foreign exchange market.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have told the Trilateral Commission — a private group of businessmen, intellectuals and bankers from the United States, Japan, and Western Europe who began a three-day meeting Sunday — that it is proper to let the foreign exchange markets operate when they can do the job.

But he said major countries should be prepared to step in when the markets are overshooting and when the kind of limited intervention he recommends is clearly in the interests of the countries involved.

Until the administration of Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan took office, it was common practice for the United States to intervene in the markets to adjust currency relationships. But the Reagan administration has been firmly opposed to intervention and has entered the markets only on rare occasions.

According to those who heard him, Mr. Volcker made it clear that he was talking about a modest kind of intervention. But Europeans in the audience said Mr. Volcker's endorsement of such a plan might enhance chances for early acceptance, and that it would provide a tonic for the world economic system.

There were reports Sunday night that a study on exchange market intervention, commissioned by the Versailles summit in 1982 and scheduled to be unveiled at Williamsburg, will declare that although intervention is a limited tool that does not change fundamental trends, there are times when judicious intervention can usefully supplement other national economic policies.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have suggested that exchange rate intervention on the scale he recommended was not a substitute for changes in questionable national economic policy. For example, he called — as he has repeatedly in recent congressional testimony — for reduction of the U.S. domestic budget deficit to avoid a new rise in interest rates.

There are fears at the Trilateral Commission meeting that unless a major dent is made in the expected U.S. budget deficits for the next several years, there will be large capital inflows into the United States, and hence, new strength for the dollar in exchange markets.

The present system of exchange rates that are completely free to move has been attacked by businessmen and others as allowing excessive or erratic fluctuations.

The Reagan administration has resisted all efforts by Europeans and Japanese to persuade it to intervene more substantially in ex-

change markets. The White House view has been that the market should be the sole judge of what a proper exchange rate should be.

This case was made with great force just 10 days ago in a speech by Martin Feldstein, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

Mr. Volcker is said to believe that although it may be impossible at times to measure the precisely correct exchange rate, financial officials ought to be able to say when it is clearly out of line, and do something to modify it, within the framework of the existing floating-rate system.

No Decision on Volcker

President Reagan has not yet decided whether he will nominate Mr. Volcker for another term as Fed chairman or replace him, Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Monday in Washington. Reuters reported. Mr. Volcker's term ends in August.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Reportedly May Increase Imports of U.S. Farm Products

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan, apparently bowing to U.S. pressure to liberalize increase agricultural imports, is working on a compromise plan that calls for increased imports of U.S. beef and other farm products, government sources said Monday.

The sources at the Agriculture Ministry said the government plans to discuss the import liberalization measures with the United States later this month. Government officials would not discuss the contents of the compromise plan, but Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial daily, said the measures include larger import quotas for U.S. beef and six other farm products, including tomato juice, peanuts and beans, but would not increase the import quota for U.S. oranges.

Costa Rica Pays Disputed Interest

GENEVA (Reuters) — Costa Rica has paid some of its interest arrears on a 20-million Swiss franc bond on which Dow Banking Co. was trying to have the country declared in default, the bond's lead manager Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener said Monday. The 1.16-million franc payment handed over to bond holders last week was originally due in April 1982, and was collected in monthly installments from Costa Rica.

A Banque Gutzwiller spokesman said that Costa Rica is discussing further payments on the remaining 1.3 million francs in interest due on the bond. Legal sources said any further payments depend largely on the country's debt negotiations with the IMF and commercial banks.

Far West Makes New Bekins Offer

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Far West Financial Services and Bekins, a moving and storage company, announced an agreement in principle Monday under which Bekins would be acquired for \$21 a share in cash. The new offer will be conditioned upon approximately 46 percent of Bekins' 3.86 million shares being tendered.

Far West, a savings and loan holding company, is controlled by the Belzberg family of Vancouver, Canada. Under the agreement, a Far West subsidiary will acquire all of the outstanding Bekins shares if more than 90 percent are tendered, or up to approximately 46 percent if more than 46 percent but less than 90 percent are tendered.

Rowntree to Buy Toms Foods

LONDON (Reuters) — Rowntree Macintosh said Monday that it has agreed in principle to buy Toms Foods, a snack foods operation, from General Mills for about \$215 million. Toms Foods had pretax profit of about \$24 million on sales of \$200 million for the year that ended March 30, 1982.

Allegheny Negotiating Sale of Unit

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Allegheny International is negotiating the sale of its Special Metals unit to Nippon Steel of Japan, a spokesman for U.S. steelmaker said Monday. Other companies also have expressed interest in buying Special Metals, which has been hurt by sagging airframe business, one of its major markets.

Japan's Jiji Press, a news service, had reported earlier that Nippon Steel was negotiating to buy Allegheny International's specialty metal subsidiary. The acquisition would give Nippon, Japan's largest integrated carbon steelmaker, its first U.S. plant and an entrance into the special metals industry.

Company Notes

BL, Britain's state-owned automaker, and union leaders began talks Monday in an attempt to end a three-week-old strike over cleaning time at the end of each shift. BL had threatened to fire 5,000 autoworkers at its Cowley Works plant, but a union official said the company had agreed to withdraw the threat while talks continued.

Mannesmann, the West German steelmaker, has announced plans to increase its share in Mannesmann Demag to 100 percent from the current 97.4 percent through a share swap.

Cie Generale d'Electricite, a state-owned company, will ask the French government to authorize a 30-million franc (\$4.1 million) capital increase, to be raised through a new share issue.

The Perpetual Calendar

Audemars Piguet

The most exclusive watch in the world

Paine Webber Seeks New Image

(Continued from Page 9)

Paine Webber was like a person who spent more than he earns. The improvement has had its effect on the company's stock price, which traded as low as \$10.25 in the last year. It has been trading recently at more than \$50 a share.

Spurred in June 1982 from the merger of two Boston brokerage houses, Paine Webber has long been a familiar name among investors, but it was regarded by others in the industry as having a stuffy, lackluster air about it. It chased revenue and ignored profits, which regularly lagged well behind the industry average. Lipper's Mr. Long, among others, ascribes this to "grandiose desires to emulate Merrill Lynch."

"This was a 100-year-old firm that was always characterized by quality," Mr. Marron said. "But it did not have the productivity and profitability of other firms. We want to create a meritocracy. That is the word we want to communicate to our people."

Paine Webber remains one of the purest of the brokerage houses. Unlike competitors, it has stayed out of areas such as insurance or banking. That may soon change. A specialist from Blyth Eastman Dillon is scouting for acquisitions to give it more muscle.

Paine Webber itself is often mentioned as a takeover target, especially since Saul Steinberg and his insurance empire amassed a 7.9-percent stake in it, ostensibly as an investment. But Mr. Marron insists that management wants to run its own show.

In any case, the company still

has considerable work to do. A top priority is to transform Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis, the brokerage cornerstone of the company, from a sales to a marketing concern.

"If you look at our industry and at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, you'd say we're a sales-driven organization," said Donald E. Nickelson, the brokerage unit's president. "We do very little research about what our clients want. We know much less about our client base than we like to talk about. With the entrance of some big firms like Sears and American Express and Prudential, we have to learn a lot more about our business."

Now no products are introduced without having been test-marketed. Demographic information on customers is better scrutinized. "We have a lot of demographic information," Mr. Nickelson said. "How well we've used it in the past I'd be a little embarrassed to admit."

Unlike some rivals, Paine Webber does not want to buy and sell stocks for every doctor, dentist and delicatessen owner. The company is zeroing in on the top 10 percent of the population, the people who own two-thirds of individually held stocks. The company knows that its top tier of clients also tend to use one or two other brokerages and is trying to figure out why Paine Webber alone will not suffice.

To get more of this business, plans are under way to raise the number of brokers to 5,000 from 3,600 and to open 30 new offices. The hunt is focused on brokers

who earn more than \$150,000 a year in commissions.

A big campaign is also under way to improve the earnings of the present staff; Paine Webber brokers used to rank sixth among the six major brokerages in output until advancing to fourth last year. Brokers are being subjected to stepped-up training and rigidly enforced standards.

To aid productivity, investment products are being presented to brokers in a less chaotic manner. Richard Kaufman, an executive vice president, oversees the tide of product information.

"The firm before was not that aggressive," Mr. Kaufman said. "If we did a 10-percent increase in a product area, we thought that was terrific. A competitor could be doing 200 percent in that same product, but we were happy."

Resuscitation work is also going on at Blyth Eastman. Blyth had been a stodgy firm that for years had been losing market share. Its strategy was to have a select group of clients for which the company would do everything. But Michael Johnston, Blyth's new president, wants a lengthy list of clients for which the firm will perform select services.

In Mr. Marron's view, Paine Webber is still a distance from satisfying his standards.

"I think the new management team has clearly communicated the value of merit and productivity," he said. "But I think we have a way to go. The firm is doing well now and it's not unusual for a firm that is doing well to relax a little. We're not going to do that."



Standard Chartered

BANK PLC

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

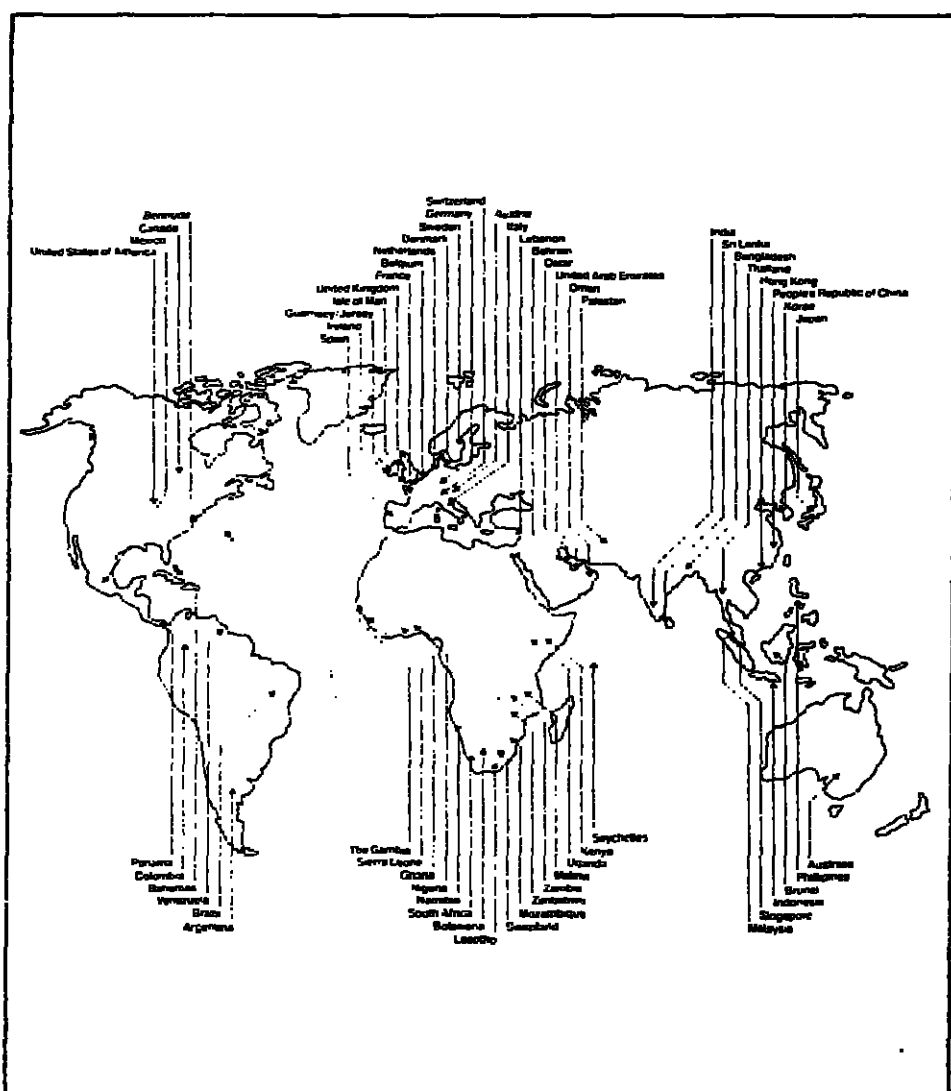


Profits before taxation for the year ended 31st December, 1982, amounted to £242 million, compared with £260 million the year before. The net profit attributable to shareholders, after deducting taxation and minority interests, was £114 million or 88 pence per share. The total dividend proposed for the year is 27 pence per share.

A modest improvement was achieved in our operating performance around the world in spite of the recession but this was more than offset by the large increase in provisions against doubtful loans.

1982 was a year of difficult trading conditions for commercial banking and consumer finance in most of our principal markets. The worldwide network of foreign exchange and treasury centres achieved very satisfactory results. The slowdown in the South African economy affected our subsidiary there, but the improved prospects in the closing months led to a better outturn than had earlier been anticipated. Union Bank produced creditable results in the difficult Californian market. In the Far East, the tougher trading climate in Hong Kong was exacerbated by some concern about the future of the territory.

In the early part of the year a worldwide cost reduction programme was instituted, the benefits from which will be realised in the current year, as well as instilling a generally more alert attitude to cost factors. For a bank such as ours the importance of keeping abreast of the latest developments



in information technology is obvious, and we are engaged in a major exercise to improve the Bank's systems.

With such wide geographical coverage there are inevitably changes from year to

year in our representational structure. In addition to an increased presence in China, there were other significant changes referred to in my fuller Statement with the Report and Accounts. In particular, in the

Shareholders Funds now £1,141 million

Capital Resources now £1,632 million

Total Assets now £24,307 million

1,900 offices in over 60 countries around the world.

United States we have formed an integrated management group to make the most effective use of the presence which the Group already has in seven major States.

Our merchant banking interests now cover ten countries. Last year we took a significant further step by agreeing to acquire MAIBL, the first of the London consortium banks, which will merge with Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

The problems of international debt servicing for the banking system have seldom been out of the headlines during the past year. It can readily be seen now that several countries had allowed too high a proportion of their public debt to be borrowed abroad and that the prolonged recession and continued high interest rates have created a difficult situation. It will take time for a better balance to evolve, and banks with a continuing interest in the long-term health of the countries experiencing difficulties must play a responsible and co-operating role in easing the adjustment.

For Standard Chartered our concern is both with the internal health of the countries in which we operate commercial banking businesses, and with the safety of our international lending. Other than trade finance, international lending has never been a dominant feature of our operations. We have, however, a well spread portfolio of sovereign type lending, the major part of which is to countries where we have an established banking presence.

Direct banking, worldwide

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month										12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk.	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk.	High	Low	Close
17	13	Hialeah		1.4	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
18	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
19	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
20	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
21	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
22	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
23	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
24	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
25	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
26	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
27	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
28	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
29	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
30	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
31	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
32	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
33	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
34	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
35	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
36	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
37	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
38	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
39	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
40	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
41	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
42	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
43	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
44	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
45	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
46	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
47	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
48	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
49	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
50	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
51	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
52	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
53	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
54	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
55	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
56	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
57	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
58	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
59	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
60	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
61	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
62	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
63	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
64	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
65	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
66	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
67	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
68	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
69	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
70	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
71	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
72	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
73	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
74	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
75	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
76	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
77	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
78	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
79	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
80	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
81	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
82	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
83	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
84	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
85	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
86	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
87	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
88	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
89	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
90	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
91	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
92	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
93	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
94	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
95	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
96	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
97	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
98	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
99	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27
100	13	Hialeah		1.40	6.5	19	15	12	17	41	25	Pepper		2.20	5.8	18	17	17	27

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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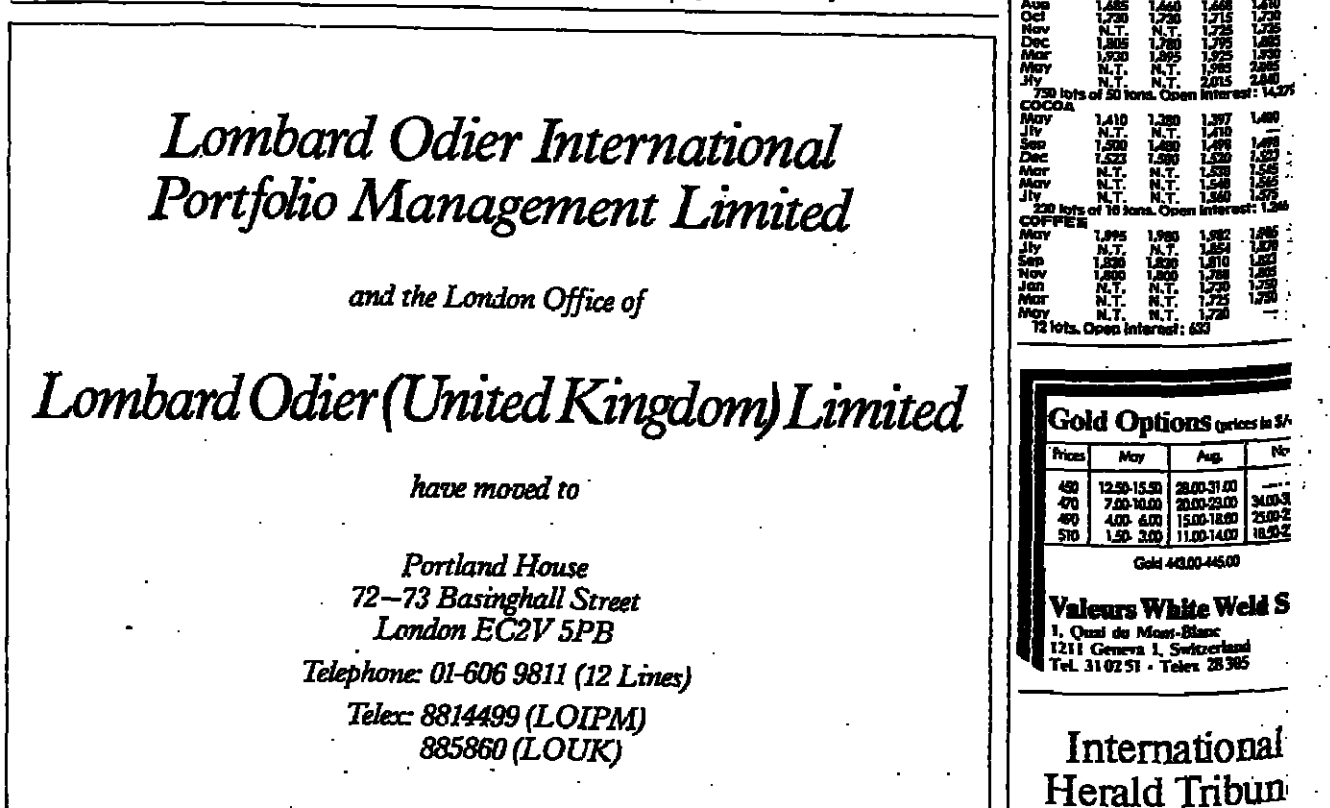
France Rhone Poulenc 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 3,722 3,250 Net Losses..... 80 352.0 Per Share.....			Monsanto 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 180.0 1,226.0 Net Income..... 18.0 147.0 Per Share..... 0.1 0.5		
United States Amer. Cyanamid 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 27.2 38.9 Net Income..... 0.56 0.79 Per Share.....			Motorole 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 10.1 11.5 Net Income..... 0.23 0.3 Per Share..... 0.2 0.3		
Amer. Hesp. Supply 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 19.0 19.2 Net Income..... 4.20 4.40 Per Share..... 1.26 1.12 *PAC profits adjusted for *Provisions for sales; full *name of company is Ameri- *can Household Supply Corp.			NCR 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 75.4 75.3 Net Income..... 1.5 1.1 Per Share..... 1.25 1.1 *PAC results reduced for *translation.		
Champion Int'l 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 1,200. 955.7 Net Income..... 0.8 0.2 Per Share.....			Rapid American 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 75.5 70.7 Net Income..... 1.2 1.2 Per Share..... 1.2 1.2 *Comp. Inc. is a *Inc. has operations trading *in the U.S. through *American Rapid American		
Chase Manhattan 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 100.0 115.0 Net Income..... 2.7 3.0 Per Share.....			Reynolds Metals 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 105,652.4 74.7 Net Income..... 1.2 1.2 Per Share..... 1.2 1.2 *1962 net includes paid of \$3 *million from accounts receivable		
Fed. Nat'l Mort. 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 1,500 1,052.3 Net Income..... 0.8 0.2 Per Share.....			Security Pacific 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 36,480 36,480 Net Income..... 2.04 1.7 Per Share.....		
Goodrich (B.F.) 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 7.8 18.4 Net Losses..... 0.50 0.7 Per Share.....			Time 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 91.5 80.2 Net Income..... 0.84 0.5 Per Share..... 0.84 0.5		
United Tech. 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 170.8 163.1 Net Income..... 1.3 1.4 Per Share.....			United Tech. 1st Quarter: 1962 1961 Revenue..... 170.8 163.1 Net Income..... 1.3 1.4 Per Share.....		

(Continued on Page 12)

Enjoy Silk Cut.
The international choice in mild cigarettes.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Open High Low Close Chg.				U.S. Futures Prices				April 18				Open High Low Close Chg.										
Grains				Open High Low Settle Chg.								FRENCH FRANK										
WHEAT				RHEIN RAILROADS				May				per franc; 1 franc equals \$0.0001										
No. 2 minimum; dollars per bushel				200000 tons per lb				Jun				1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5										
May	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24	No open contracts				Prev. day's open 1132.5				GERMAN MARK								
Jun	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					per mark; 1 mark equals \$0.0001				May								
Jul	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Jun								
Aug	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Jul								
Sep	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Aug								
Oct	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Sep								
Nov	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Oct								
Dec	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Nov								
Jan	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Dec								
Feb	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Jan								
Mar	3.45	3.75	3.44	3.45	-0.24					1925. 1147.5 1147.5 1147.5				Feb								
Prev. day's open 1170.75																						
CORN				COFFEES C																		
No. 2 minimum; dollars per bushel				200000 tons per lb																		
May	3.15	3.15	3.08	3.15	-0.06																	
Jun	3.15	3.15	3.08	3.15	-0.06																	
Jul	3.15	3.15	3.08	3.15	-0.06																	



We've got news for you

Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Month	Low	High	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	Low	High	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month
Jan	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Feb	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Mar	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Apr	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
May	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Jun	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Jul	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Sep	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oct	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Nov	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
Dec	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	AAV	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.10

Over-the-Counter

Sales In	100s	High	Low	3pm	Net	Chgs
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
Academy	100	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00

Floating Rate Notes

Bank	Coupon	Rate	Term	Yield	Price	Change
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00
Bank of America	8.00%	100.00	12/83	8.00%	100.00	0.00

International Herald Tribune

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ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 18, 1983

ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. INC.	1.10	1.15	1.10	0.00	0.00

SARAKREEK HOLDING NV CONTINUED IN 1982

ITS YEAR-TO-YEAR PROFIT GROWTH

EXPRESSED IN U.S. DOLLARS, SARAKREEK HOLDING NV, AN INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY COMPANY INVESTING IN U.S. REAL ESTATE AND QUOTED ON THE AMSTERDAM, PARIS AND LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES, REPORTS A 16% GROWTH IN EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM U.S.\$2.35 TO U.S.\$2.70 OVER FISCAL YEAR 1982.

AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT BOARD WILL PROPOSE A DIVIDEND AMOUNTING TO THE EQUIVALENT IN DUTCH GULDERS OF U.S.\$2.50 (AGAINST U.S.\$2.30 FOR 1981).

WHILE SEEKING NEW PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN A SOFTENING MARKET, SUCH AN INVESTMENT WAS FOUND IN LATE 1982 AND THE COMPANY PROCEEDED IN JANUARY 1983 TO ACQUIRE SOUTH HILLS MALL SHOPPING CENTRE, ROUGHKESPEE, N.Y. THIS REGIONAL SHOPPING MALL REPRESENTS THE LARGEST SINGLE EQUITY INVESTMENT MADE TO DATE.

THE MANAGEMENT IS CONFIDENT THAT THE GENERAL ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN THE U.S.A. WILL ALSO BENEFIT THE REAL ESTATE MARKET AND THAT THE CURRENT YEAR WILL ALSO BE A SATISFACTORY ONE FOR THE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HAS BEEN FIXED FOR MAY 19, 1983. THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1982 WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM FROM THE 26TH OF APRIL 1983.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE EUPHRATES BASIN (GOEDER) RAQQA, SYRIA.

No. 769/A
Dated: March 15, 1983

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CALL FOR TENDERS

The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy high power tractors (40-60 tractors) and their implements according to the technical specifications and the special conditions which can be obtained from our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS and ALEPPO according to the following:

1. Delivery period: Shortest possible period.
2. Provisional deposits: 5% (five percent) of the offer value to be submitted by bank guarantee confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syria.
3. Final deposits: 10% (ten percent) of remittance value to be submitted at the signature contract time.
4. Penalty delay: 0.1% (one per thousand) for each day of delay.
5. Bidder's liability: Offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date assigned the end of the offer submission.
6. The offers to be submitted in an envelope sealed with wax and containing the following:
Envelope A - Containing the provisional deposits and statements connected with the offer and his offer.
Envelope B - Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogs and the essential technical brochures.
Envelope C - Containing the financial and the commercial offer.
7. The submission of the offers will be accepted within a period not more than the end of the working hours on Tuesday, May 31, 1983, any offer comes after this date will be neglected.
8. The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the offerer, and has the name and the address of the offerer and also has the following sentence (High Power Tractors Offer).
9. The offerer must abide by the rules of the contracts issued by the organizational decree No. 195 for the year of 1974.
10. The offerer must be either a producer or an official agent who is registered officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.
11. The offerer has to sign clearly an address for him in Syria to facilitate the methods of notifications. We can receive the offers through any one of our above mentioned offices.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE EUPHRATES BASIN (GOEDER) RAQQA, SYRIA.

No. 770/A
Dated: March 15, 1983

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CALL FOR TENDERS

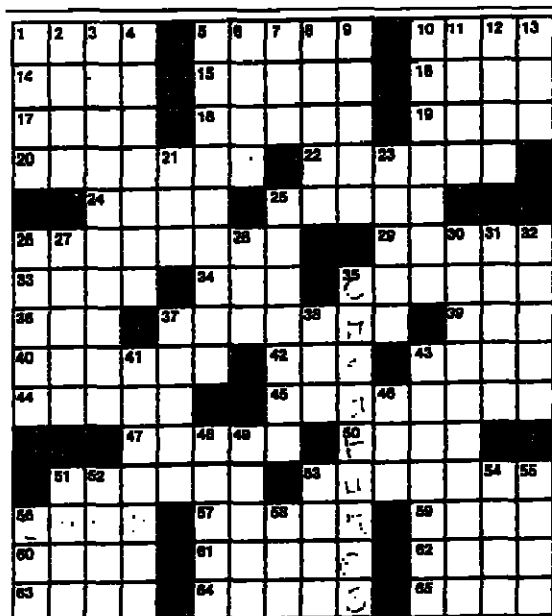
The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy (10) Tons Sugar beet harvester in incorporated defoliation topping and loading according to the attached technical specification which can be also obtained from our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS, or ALEPPO according to the following:

1. Delivery period: Shortest possible period.
2. Provisional deposits: 5% (five percent) of the offer value to be submitted by bank guarantee confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syria.
3. Final deposits: 10% (ten percent) of remittance value to be submitted at the signature contract time.
4. Penalty delay: 0.1% (one per thousand) for each day of delay.
5. Bidder's liability: Offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date assigned the end of the offer submission.
6. The offers to be submitted in an envelope sealed with wax and containing the following:
Envelope A - Containing the provisional deposits and statements connected with the offer and his offer.
Envelope B - Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogs and the essential technical brochures.
Envelope C - Containing the financial and the commercial offer.
7. The submission of the offers will be accepted within a period not more than the end of the working hours on Tuesday, May 31, 1983, any offer comes after this date will be neglected.
8. The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the offerer, and has the name and the address of the offerer and also has the following sentence (Sugar beet harvester incorporated defoliation topping and loading).
9. The offerer must abide by the rules of the contracts issued by the organizational decree No. 195 for the year of 1974.
10. The offerer must be either a producer or an official agent who is registered officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.
11. The offerer has to sign clearly an address for him in Syria to facilitate the methods of notifications.
12. The offers to be sent to any one of our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS or ALEPPO.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

Dr. ENG. ARDO KASEM
GOEDER, RAQQA, SYRIA

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Flat hats
 - Dizzy's sibling
 - 10 Boredom
 - 14 He was, to Cato
 - 15 Mithras's de Secue
 - 16 Date to beware
 - 17 Track bettor's consideration
 - 18 Shishone
 - 19 Split
 - 20 Noxious; poisonous
 - 21 One's earthly goods
 - 24 Protection
 - 25 Gilmore of the N.B.A.
 - 26 Took umbrage
 - 28 Fogies
 - 33 Advice to a physician, with "thysal"
 - 34 What NOW wants now
 - 35 Relish-tray item
 - 36 Assam silkworm
 - 37 Movements of aspen leaves, e.g.
 - 38 Hedon or Johnson
 - 40 Colors slightly
 - 42 High dudgeon
 - 43 Farm storage building
- DOWN**
- 1 Assayer's activity
 - 2 Song for Amara
 - 3 Eva — from Newark
 - 4 Most first manager
 - 5 Those who loathe
 - 6 Surood by Little He
 - 8 Eagle or wren
 - 9 Leavening agent
 - 10 Fire opal
 - 11 Redact
 - 12 Snow field
 - 13 Suffix with Siam
 - 14 Lizzie's antecedent
 - 22 Flood and spring
 - 23 Naked cultist
 - 26 Butler in a best seller
 - 27 Scary
 - 28 Before, to bands
 - 30 Kind of chocolate cake
 - 31 Cape for John Paul II
 - 32 Church council
 - 35 "All — Great and Small"
 - 37 Domingo, e.g.
 - 41 Albany's evil wife
 - 42 Elves
 - 43 Singer-composer Davis
 - 46 "My —" 1930 song
 - 48 "My —" 1930 song
 - 51 Appointment
 - 52 — Rubik (cube inventor)
 - 53 Contact
 - 54 Sicilian resort
 - 55 Dare
 - 56 Gear tooth
 - 58 Tool in a Markham poem

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JUMBLE

Double double toil and trouble

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHITK

HEWIG

THIECC

YAWMID

Answer: WAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above clues.

Yesterday's Jumble: JUMPY MUSIC AMAZON EMBALM

Answer: What the insurance company paid him when he bumped his head — A LUMP SUM

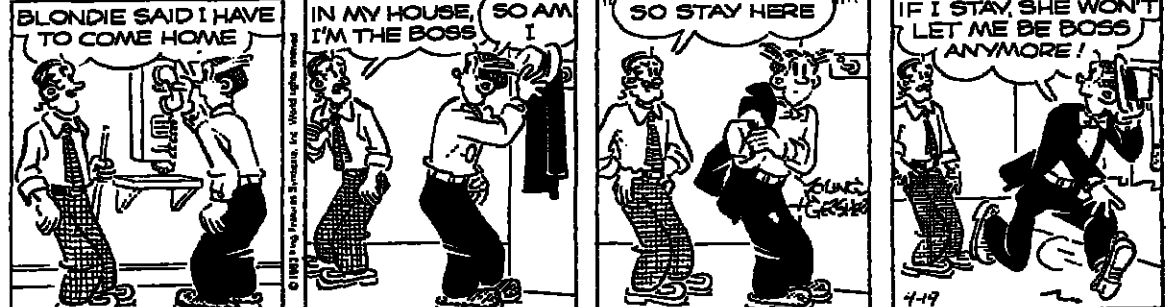
WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA		MIDDLE EAST		OCEANIA	
City	Temp	City	Temp	City	Temp	City	Temp	City	Temp	City	Temp	City	Temp
Amsterdam	12-15	Bangkok	28-32	Algiers	18-22	Buenos Aires	12-18	London	10-14	Amman	18-22	Sydney	12-18
Paris	10-14	Beijing	18-22	Cairo	22-28	Sao Paulo	18-22	New York	45-55	Tel Aviv	18-22	Melbourne	12-18
Brussels	10-14	Delhi	28-32	Accra	22-28	Mexico City	18-22	Los Angeles	65-75	Jerusalem	18-22	Auckland	12-18
Frankfurt	10-14	Shanghai	18-22	Nairobi	22-28	San Francisco	55-65	Chicago	45-55	Baghdad	18-22	Wellington	12-18
Amsterdam	12-15	Tokyo	18-22	Harare	22-28	Caracas	28-32	Seattle	45-55	Manama	18-22	Dunedin	12-18
Paris	10-14	Osaka	18-22	Windhoek	22-28	Port-au-Prince	28-32	Portland	45-55	Riyadh	18-22	Christchurch	12-18
Brussels	10-14	Kobe	18-22	Gaborone	22-28	Quito	18-22	San Jose	45-55	Doha	18-22	Hamilton	12-18
Frankfurt	10-14	Yokohama	18-22	Lusaka	22-28	La Paz	18-22	Denver	45-55	Sana'a	18-22	Queenstown	12-18
Amsterdam	12-15	Saitama	18-22	Maputo	22-28	Medan	28-32	Phoenix	45-55	Abu Dhabi	18-22	Invercargill	12-18
Paris	10-14	Utsunomiya	18-22	Harare	22-28	Managua	28-32	Las Vegas	45-55	Aden	18-22	Timaru	12-18
Brussels	10-14	Maebashi	18-22	Windhoek	22-28	Santiago	18-22	San Diego	45-55	Amman	18-22	Christchurch	12-18
Frankfurt	10-14	Atsugi	18-22	Harare	22-28	Caracas	28-32	Portland	45-55	Manama	18-22	Dunedin	12-18
Amsterdam	12-15	Yokohama	18-22	Windhoek	22-28	Quito	18-22	Seattle	45-55	Riyadh	18-22	Hamilton	12-18
Paris	10-14	Utsunomiya	18-22	Lusaka	22-28	Medan	28-32	Denver	45-55	Sana'a	18-22	Queenstown	12-18
Brussels	10-14	Saitama	18-22	Harare	22-28	Managua	28-32	Phoenix	45-55	Abu Dhabi	18-22	Invercargill	12-18
Frankfurt	10-14	Maebashi	18-22	Windhoek	22-28	Santiago	18-22	Las Vegas	45-55	Aden	18-22	Timaru	12-18

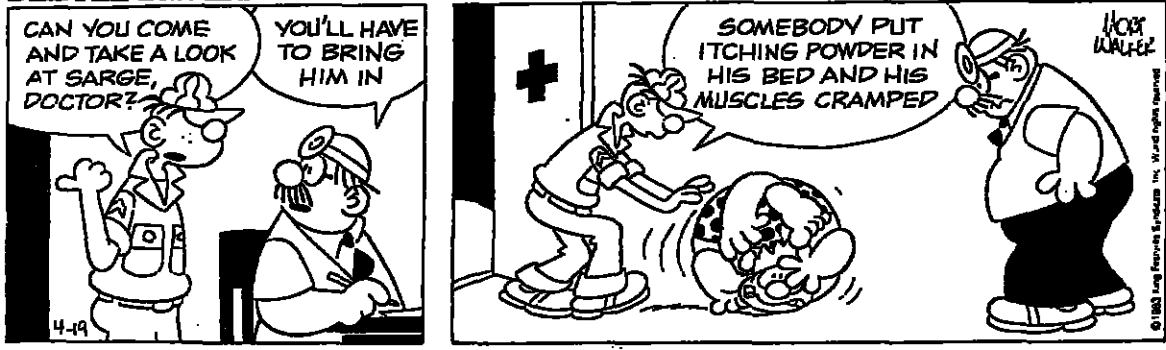
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

BANKER
By Dick Francis. 306 pp. \$14.95.
Putnam, 200 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are racehorses in Dick Francis's new novel "Banker." This will hardly come as news because there are racehorses in every one of Francis's thrillers, of which there have been an even two dozen published now. As nobody needs to be told anymore, Francis came to writing thrillers by way of being a steeplechase jockey and doing a weekly racing column for The London Sunday Express.

Racehorses are the beasts of burden that carry Francis's suspense. What may be news, however, is that there's a lot in "Banker" that we aren't accustomed to in a Dick Francis thriller. There's a protagonist, Tim Ekaterin, who isn't a jockey by profession, nor even a racehorse habitué. Instead he's a rising young investment banker whose first direct acquaintance with racing is an invitation to the Royal Ascot proffered by a director of his bank for whom Tim has done a personal favor.

There is a multiplicity of plot development present only in Francis's last few novels — a multiplicity that in "Banker" makes Tim's decision to lend money to a young cartoonist seem just as significant as the mad behavior of a bank director whose wife Tim is secretly in love with, or as an application to the bank by an ambitious horse breeder for a £1 million loan to buy a champion stallion named Sandcastle and put him to stud.

And there is the central irony of the novel, which really has nothing to do with horses or racehorses. Tim Ekaterin, having been raised by ne'er-do-well parents, has embraced a strict code of doing right. It is only right that he should not go to bed with the bank director's wife whom he loves, just as it is right and heroic that he should violently intercept a young man about to stab Calder Jackson, a horse doctor, on the day of that Ascot meeting. Yet out of these two morally correct decisions, all of the novel's evil and misadventures grow. There is one thing in "Banker" that one isn't so happy to find. Thanks to the disparity of characters and plot developments that he introduces at the start of his story, Francis gets us delightfully befuddled over what direction his plot will eventually take. What has the doughty lady pharmacist that Tim befriends got to do with investing in a cartoonist, a reader wonders. Who is this slightly arrogant Calder Jackson who claims to be able to cure sick animals simply by the laying on of hands?

But the price that Francis pays for planting so many possibilities is that once he makes a

significant plot move, we can pretty well figure out what is going to happen. We know from the moment the bank decides to lend money for the purchase of Sandcastle that something calamitous is going to happen to that priceless piece of horseflesh. And the instant the breeder's daughter is found murdered, with a bottle of dog shampoo tucked into her belt, we can figure out almost exactly what is going on.

This is itself just fine. In every thriller, the moment occurs when a highball turns on in the reader's head. In the best ones that moment occurs an instant or two after the villain has realized that his game is up and he has launched an attack on the protagonist or taken off on the run. Unfortunately, in "Banker" the highball doesn't go on inside Tim Ekaterin's head until long after it has turned on in ours. So there's an endless lagoon in the action before the villain makes his decisive move. In the meantime we sit and twiddle our thumbs and wait for the plot to catch up to us.

This is a surprising lapse in a writer who has proved himself such a master of the crime thriller genre. Maybe it occurred because Francis was preoccupied with all the elements of "Banker" that make it bigger in conception than most of his previous books. Maybe, as he continues to grow and explore new subjects unrelated to horse-racing, he will get the rudiments of his suspense writing completely under control again. In fact, considering how far he has come since he started writing novels, it's an odds-on bet that he will. In the meantime we have "Banker," which starts off wonderfully, sags in the middle and then finishes strong.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt wrote this review for The New York Times.

Early El Greco Icon Is Found in Greece

ATHENS — A Greek expert on Byzantine art says an El Greco icon he discovered in an Aegean island church is the earliest known work by the Cretan painter who won fame in 16th-century Spain.

"It must have been painted in the 1560s when El Greco was in his early 20s and working in Heraklion in Crete," George Mastoropoulos, a government specialist, said. Mastoropoulos found the icon, painted on canvas measuring 24.6 by 20.6 inches, two months ago in a church on the island of Syros.

It depicts the Virgin Mary in the form of style of Byzantine icons, sacred paintings displayed in Orthodox Christian churches and monasteries. But it was signed by Domenico Theotokopoulos, who moved to Italy and later Spain, where he was known as El Greco.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE grandmaster Andras Adorjan smoothly won the Elekes Memorial Tournament in Budapest with an 8½-2½ score.

Adorjan's imaginative orgy of sacrifices against his countryman Glatt easily carried off the brilliancy prize.

The point of the strange-looking 5... B-Q3 was supposed to be that after 6 B-N2, N-N3; 7 P-N3, N-K2 (7... N-Q5; 8 N-R4, P-KN4; 9 P-K3, P-N3; 10 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 11 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 12 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 13 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 14 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 15 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 16 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 17 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 18 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 19 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 20 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 21 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 22 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 23 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 24 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 25 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 26 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 27 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 28 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 29 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 30 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 31 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 32 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 33 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 34 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 35 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 36 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 37 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 38 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 39 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 40 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 41 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 42 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 43 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 44 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 45 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 46 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 47 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 48 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 49 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 50 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 51 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 52 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 53 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 54 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 55 P-N3, P-K4, P-Q3, 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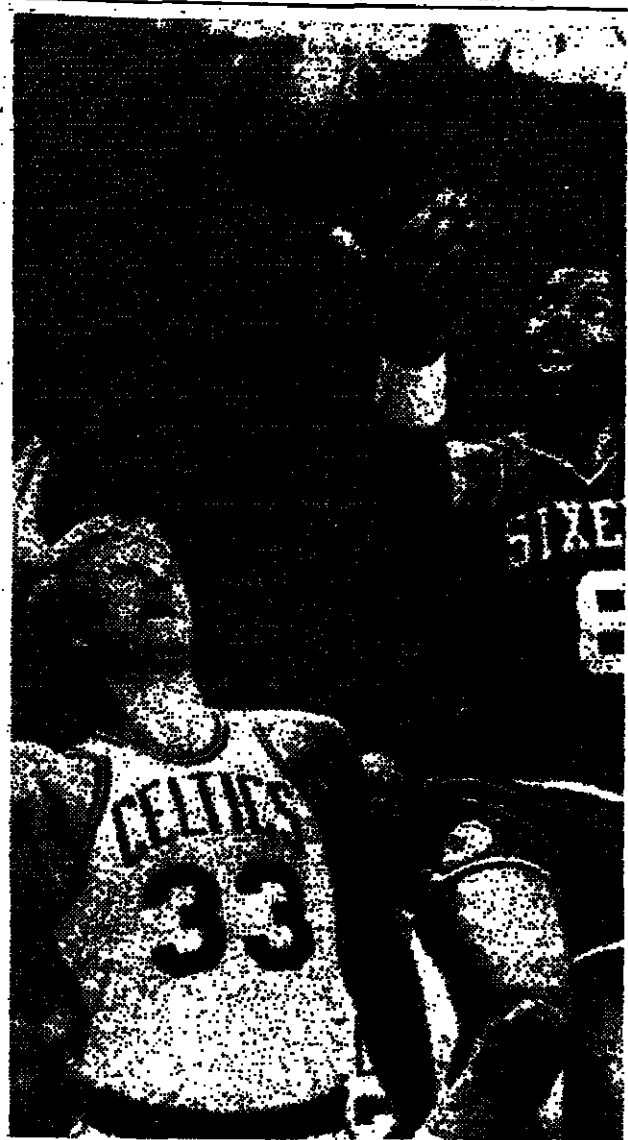
SPORTS

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	45	27	70
Washington	42	29	71
New York	41	30	71
Washington	40	31	71
Central Division			
Atlanta	41	31	72
Atlanta	40	32	72
Atlanta	39	33	72
Atlanta	38	34	72
Western Conference			
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	41	31	72
San Antonio	40	32	72
San Antonio	39	33	72
San Antonio	38	34	72

Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	41	31	72
Los Angeles	40	32	72
Los Angeles	39	33	72
Los Angeles	38	34	72

Playoff Openers			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Apr. 19 - Atlanta at Boston	7:30	TV	
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WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Apr. 19 - Denver at Phoenix	7:30	TV	
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Julius Erving of Philadelphia eased past Celtic Larry Bird for two points in the 76ers' 114-101 loss at Boston Garden on Sunday, the final day of the National Basketball Association's regular season. Denver and New York, which defeated Kansas City and Chicago, respectively, earned the last two berths in the NBA playoffs, whose preliminary rounds are set to start Tuesday night.

Meyer Wins Boston Marathon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Greg Meyer, helped by ideal running conditions and a blistering pace, blew past front-runner Benji Darden on the hills of Newton and went on to win Monday's 26.2-mile Boston Marathon. Joan Benoit of Boston set a new women's world record at an unofficial 2:22:42, more than two minutes under the record held jointly by Allison Roe of New Zealand and Grete Waitz of Norway. Waitz won last year's Boston Marathon, setting a world record of 2:25:59 in a London marathon. Benoit won Boston in 1981 in 2:25:17. Meyer, 27, of Wellesley, Mass., completed the 26.2-mile race in 2 hours and 9 minutes, the third-fastest time ever recorded in the event. Benoit of Eugene, Ore., finished second in 2:09:32. Darden was third in 2:09:32. Meyer, the pre-race favorite and runner in his second Boston, allowed Darden to set a record pace for the first 19 miles. Meyer burst past Darden on the second of three Newton hills and took commanding lead by the time he reached the crest of Heartbreak Hill, six miles from the finish. "Not to sound arrogant, but you're supposed to go into every race thinking you can win," Meyer said before the race. "I have the capabilities to win."

Among Monday's missing were Salazar, the 1982 Boston winner and holder of the fastest marathon time ever (2:08:13), and Dick Beardsley, last year's runner-up. Salazar ran in the Rotterdam Marathon April 9 and Beardsley is injured.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Denver of USFL Wins on Kick

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Brian Speelman kicked a 50-yard field goal with six seconds left to give Denver a 9-7 United States Football League victory over Birmingham here Sunday. Speelman's kick was the only score after Birmingham took a 7-6 lead on a 4-yard second-period run by Earl Gant. Denver had scored in the first quarter on a 15-yard pass from Ken Johnson to Bo Matthews. In East Rutherford, N.J., Herschel Walker scored two touchdowns and ran for 142 yards as the Generals held off Washington, 23-22, the losers. Ken Olson missed a 33-yard field goal with eight seconds left in the game. In Tempe, Arizona, halfback Richard Crump scored three touchdowns and Tim Mazzetti kicked three field goals as Boston routed Arizona, 44-23. And in Pontiac, Michigan, running back John Williams racked up 133 yards and one touchdown on 19 carries to spark Michigan's 17-12 victory over Chicago.

Zoeller Takes Heritage Golf by 2

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (UPI) — Fuzzy Zoeller shot a 71 Sunday to win the Heritage golf tournament. Zoeller finished at 9-under 275, two strokes ahead of Jim Nelford, who also had a closing 71. Finishing third with 279 totals were PGA-tour rookie Mac O'Grady (a 73) and Bob Eastwood (74). Zoeller took the lead for good on the par-5 15th hole with a two-putt par from 25 feet. Nelford, having tied the leader at 10-under with a birdie at No. 14, bogeyed the 15th and double-bogeyed the 16th. Zoeller cruised home from there.

Lendl Routs Vilas, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (UPI) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia routed Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, in Sunday's final of a professional tennis tournament here. In Los Angeles, meanwhile, rain forced the postponement of the Johan Kriek-Gene Mayer final of the Pacific Southwest tournament. The match was rescheduled for Monday.

Pressure on Canada Builds After a 3-2 Loss to Sweden

United Press International
DUESSELDORF, West Germany — Pressure is mounting on Canada at the World Ice Hockey Championships after a 3-2 loss to Sweden Sunday night. The Canadians' next game will come against the Soviet Union Tuesday. Soviet goalie Vladimir Tretyak has been impressive in 3-0 shutout victories over East Germany and Finland, and the Russians' defense is a prime reason they are the tournament favorites. Against Canada, Sweden got goals from Peter Sundström, Tommy Mörth and Peter Andersson. Sweden took the lead seven minutes into the first period, when Sundström gathered in a pass from Bengt Gustafsson and beat goalie Rick Wamsley. Canada tied the game at 14:56 on a goal by Mike Gartner. Andersson and Mörth scored second-period goals before Darryl Sittler took a pass from Bob Gainey from behind the cage and put home the Canadians' final tally. The unbeaten Swedes, who outshot the Canadians, 39-20, will face Czechoslovakia Tuesday. Team Canada is keeping open its roster for three men to be flown in after the second round of the National Hockey League playoffs.

Transition

BASEBALL
National Basketball Association
LOS ANGELES — Steve Nis, forward, returned from his injured list, to the active roster for the injured list.

USFL Standings

Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	4	1	8
Washington	3	2	5
New York	2	3	4
Washington	1	4	3
Central Division			
Atlanta	4	1	8
Atlanta	3	2	5
Atlanta	2	3	4
Atlanta	1	4	3

Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	4	1	8
Los Angeles	3	2	5
Los Angeles	2	3	4
Los Angeles	1	4	3

Playoff Openers			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
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Apr. 20 - Boston at Atlanta	7:30	TV	
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2,3 Travel: Kos, lush Aegean isle; tennis holidays; Collecting Wisdens; Drink on vinho verde

4 Values: Home extension and return of the conservatory; In the Garden on hanging baskets

THE TIMES Saturday

5 Review: Monthly look at video; Critics' choice: Photography, Theatre and Galleries

7,8 Critics' choice of Music and Films; Family Life on creepy-crawlies; Bridge, Chess, The Week Ahead

16-22 APRIL 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Has the real ale revolution gone flat?

For more than a decade members of the Campaign for Real Ale have championed the merits of traditional beer. David Hewson assesses their impact and future

The British are odd about beer, is any foreigner will tell you. A few months ago, I went on a lengthy trek across China in the company of a Budweiser-willing Californian. Now while his was certainly not a Chinese brewery tour, it soon became apparent that our hosts' habit of placing a bottle of the local brew on every dinner table did provide an unavoidable opportunity to break new ground in beer one-upmanship.

Some seven cities later, California was quite taken with Pilsner and Shanghai, both of which, with their golden, lacy brews, reminded him of home. The British contingent, meanwhile, was fantasizing about darker, headier refreshments.

Our chance came when, restored to capitalism in Hong Kong, we arrived at the Foreign Correspondents' Club and discovered, behind the counter, on special offer, bottles of Ruddles County, one of Rutland's finer memories. The Californian took one sip, looked me straight in the eye and muttered: "I don't know how you guys can touch this stuff".

Beer is a subject worthy of an outburst of xenophobia from the most retiring British drinker. It is not simply that the act of calling it *Bier*, *biere* or *serva* renders it yellow, pensive and, with a few notable exceptions, devoid of natural taste. What we know as "real ale" is a drink of sufficient national importance to merit its transportation to such distant parts of the remaining Empire as Hong Kong - and why not, since India Pale Ale has its roots in just such a trade?

It is a marker of national identity, more individual than

battalions are turning their attention to wider matters, such as opening hours and the very recipes which the big brewers use for their traditional ales.

There is a generally accepted belief that Camra's efforts have reversed the insidious attempts of the big British brewers to increase their monopoly on the country's drinking habits by a twofold policy of swallowing up small, independent brewers, and concentrating production on large plants churning out keg beer. Keg is brewed the same way as real ale but processed through a variety of methods which usually involve pasteurization.

One cannot doubt the effect that Camra's public aggression has had on the brewers. The campaign was, to a large extent, the creation of a group of journalists working in Hertfordshire in the early 1970s. It was brilliantly manipulated towards gaining acres of free promotion in national and local newspapers, and, with its fashionable attack on big business and fondness for such key macrobiotic buzzwords of the time - "real", "natural" - won itself a place in the public eye.

The political drift was predominantly left-wing; it is interesting to note that when Islington Council, that refuge for the most radical London politicians, picked a new press officer recently, the job went to Roger Protz, a veteran of any number of revolutionary publications who had recently turned a penny by editing Camra's highly successful - though now somewhat skimpy and overpriced - *Good Beer Guide*.

After some initial vituperative dismissal of Camra, the brewers have now been won round to the idea that the campaign must, at least, be humoured. The last edition of the *Good Beer Guide* was launched at a party hosted by Watneys, the brewers which Camra most detested in its early days, giving it the unfortunately catchy nickname of Grotneys. Today, now that Watneys has produced a number of utterly distinguished real ales which conform to Camra's production diktats, the two sides are bosom buddies.

The absorption of Camra into the brewing industry establishment led the *Morning Advertiser*, the licensed trade's daily paper, to comment in 1980: "The tide seems to have turned for draught beers. After spending millions on changing over to more consistent keg beers, many of the brewers have gone back to the traditional style of beer, cask-conditioned."

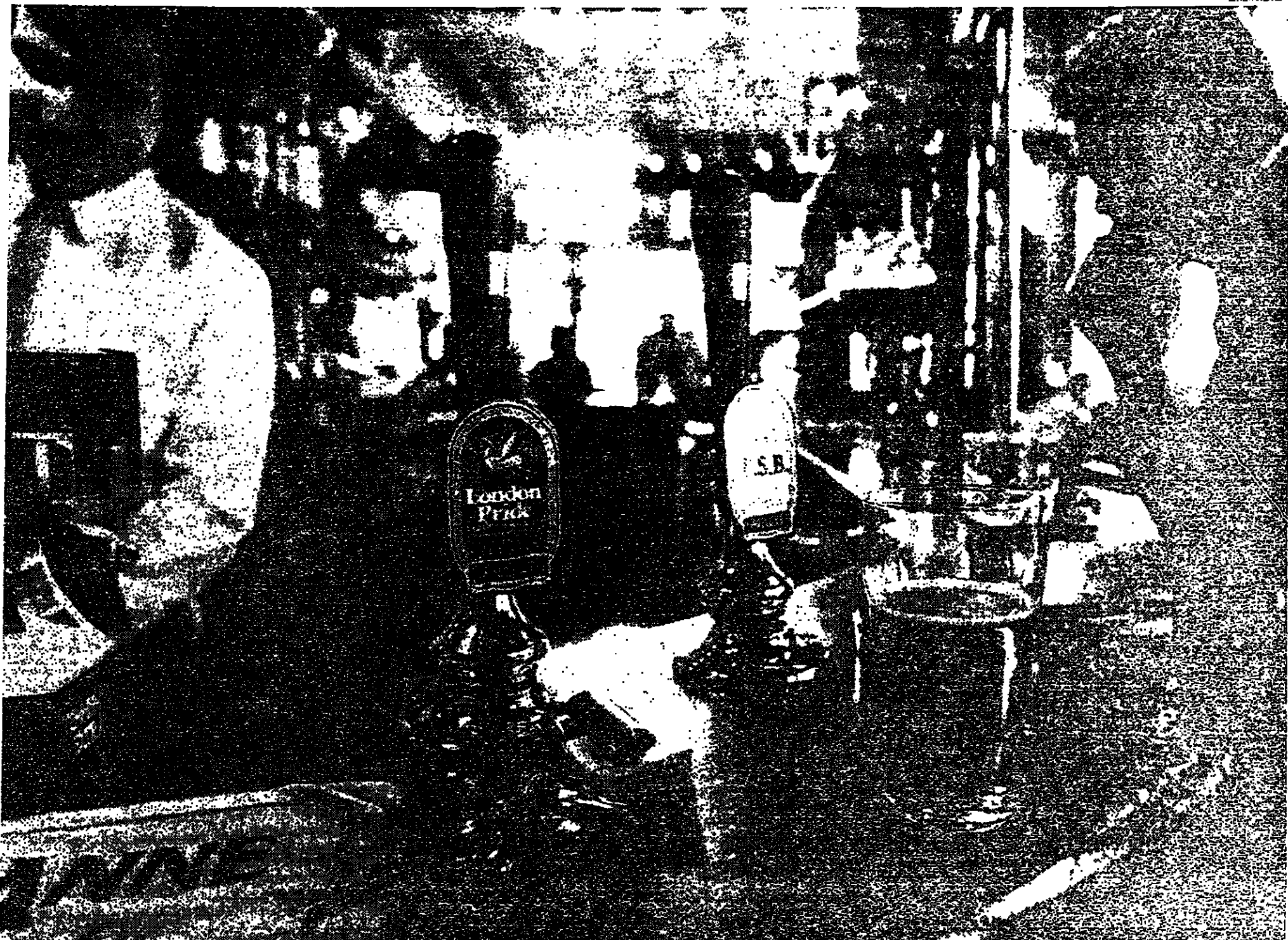
This outraged the brokers Rowe & Pitman, who have been monitoring the brewing trade for some years. They observed: "Camra's publicity efforts have enabled its influence to extend far more widely than its tiny membership would suggest."

Reliable figures on consumption broken down into types of beer are hard to come by. But, according to Rowe & Pitman, what has actually occurred over the past few years has been the stabilization of cask-conditioned beer sales which, now, nationally, account for about 16 per cent of all beer drunk.

Ironically, this is almost precisely the same proportion of cask-conditioned beer being sold in 1970, when Camra was taking shape.

If this seems like nonsense - after all, the materialization of handpumps on bars where Watneys Red once held sway is real enough - then there are two explanations. While sales of real ale have appeared to be increasing, they have, in fact, only made up for the virtual disappearance in many parts of the country of another form of real ale - mild. Secondly, while it may be true that more than 50 per cent of London's pubs now boast handpumps, real ale consumption is by no means uniform throughout the country.

The consumption of cask-conditioned beer is highest in the Midlands - where it accounts for 36 per cent of all beer drunk - and the South of England (20 per cent). About half of Camra's membership, now down to around 18,000 from a peak of 30,000 in the late 1970s, lives in an area which can be defined broadly as south of Bedford and east of Bourne-mouth, with pockets of strength in Manchester, south Lancashire and West Yorkshire. In Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the North-east, real ale is a rarity showing no sign of increase in sales noted



Real pulling power at the pump: Drawing pints of traditional brew for thirsty customers at the bar of the Crown public house in Clouesley Road, Islington, North London

Most members of Camra are between the ages of 25 and 35 or over the age of 55. The organization's failure to recruit many young people - except in university student union bars, where there is a natural inclination towards Camra membership - is a matter of concern for those involved with its finances.

For a supposedly proletarian product, the real ale movement is exceptionally class-conscious. A standard advertising profile of a real ale drinker is of a middle-class media executive in his early thirties, married, with two children and a recently purchased Volkswagen Golf GTI, a reader of *The Times* or *The Guardian*, and an inveterate shopper at Sainsbury's or Marks & Spencer.

Comforting as it might be to see one's lifestyle so easily paraphrased, the fact remains that we are greatly outnumbered by an outside world which has a growing preference for what the trade typifies as "light, cool and effervescent drinks" - in the case of beer drinkers, lager, the target of Camra's bitterest venom.

Draught lager in Britain in April 1961, when Guinness imported a consignment from its Dundalk brewery in Ireland. Edward Guinness, chairman of the stout company, who was one of the small party which met the shipment at Salthouse

Dock, Liverpool, said: "My recollection is that it was an overcast, cheerless day which scarcely gave rise to the sort of optimism which makes you feel you could be taking part in an event of some historic significance."

But, whatever one thinks of lager, there is no doubt that it is what the majority of the British public likes to drink. Sociologists may argue endlessly about

In 1971, lager had 9.9 per cent of the beer market. Last year it had more than 33 per cent, and its popularity is still growing.

The most likely reason is one which gives a clue to Camra's inception and the problems the organization must face in the future - homogeneity. Lager is popular for the very same reason that real ale fell out of favour in the first place. Because of the system by which it is produced and delivered, a pint of Carling Black Label should taste the same in Bermondsey, Brighton and Bridlington.

All that keg beer requires of a pub landlord is the regular cleaning of his pumping system. Beyond that, he need only replace his barrels when they are needed. There is no need for a great deal of special care - the process is as simple as the Sodastream process of producing sparkling drinks.

Real ale is a specialist and demanding subject. Each barrel must be tapped some days before the beer is to be served. Once a cask is tapped, it cannot be moved, or the sediment will be lifted into the beer.

Pumping equipment must be scrupulously and regularly sterilized, even with the best landlord in the world, it is still possible to run into problems. Greene King, the Suffolk brewery run by the Greene family which has given us both the author Graham and the fine premium ale Abbot, produces some beers which are notoriously susceptible to the onset of thundery weather. Though the taste of the beer will not be affected, the change in atmospheric pressure can be sufficient to force wild yeasts into the tapped barrels and turn every pint cloudy.

Professional beer testers are adamant that they can detect deterioration in a barrel of real ale four days after it has started serving. For the rest of us, the staleness might become apparent around the sixth day, though much depends on the conditions of the cellar in which the barrel is stored. As the smallest practical barrel available to pubs, the firkin, contains nine gallons of beer, any free house with a choice of six real ales - as many in Central London now offer - must sell at least 300 pints of real ale every six days if the beer is to be in peak condition. Of course, this rarely happens; so while Camra boasts that more than half of London's pubs stock real ale, the number that sell it in a drinkable condition is considerably smaller.

Real ale may not be as big business as lager, but, in a country where £6.361m was spent on beer in 1981, it is still significant. The Camra revolution has spawned its own generation of home breweries,

giving details of recommended hostilities. Three publications are particularly recommended: *The London Drinker*, £1.40 for six monthly issues from Stan Tompkins, 122 Manor Way, Uxbridge, Middlesex; *What's Doing* (Manchester), £1.70 for six issues from Roger Hall, 123 Hill Lane, Blackley, Manchester; *The New Tyke Taverner* (West Yorkshire), £3.50 for 12 issues from Mrs M. Beecroft, 11 Kensington Street, Gillingham, Bedfordshire BSG 9LZ.

Predictably, London has the greatest variety of real ales on sale in the country, often at the highest prices and of dubious quality.

The Campaign for Real Ale is the foremost source of information on cask-conditioned beer and where to find it. The annual membership fee of £7 includes the cost of 12 copies of *What's Brewing*, the campaign newspaper, and is available from Camra, 34 Alma Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL1 3BW.

The *Good Beer Guide*, a national register of real ale pubs published by Camra for £4.50, is no longer as comprehensive or vital as it was, for the simple reason that real ale is now available in many more pubs than it was even five years ago. Most of Camra's 150 branches produce their own newsheets



'British beer still bursts with the taste of hops'

any of the major French wines, all of which have their imitators elsewhere. With the exception of a brewery in the hills of Sri Lanka, and a few similar small outposts in other parts of the world, only British breweries till produce beer which is relatively flat, bursting with the taste of hops, and served without being first put through chilling system guaranteed to kill off most of the taste of any brew.

That, at least, is the theory, and it is one which will be repeated thousands of times tonight when the shock troops of the Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) make their accustomed sorties into the front line.

For the Camra fanatic, staggering from pub to pub with a well-stained copy of the *Good Beer Guide* under the arm of his corduroy jacket, there is something mystical about the metamorphosis of malt, hops, sugar and water into ale. His is an obsession involving lengthy ricks to obscure parts of the country to take part in "beer festivals" where hundreds of like-minded comrades down a variety of arcane hop cocktails at an alarming pace.

The word "tradition" abounds in Camra philosophy, but the movement's conscious elevation of the status of beer so is to make it the sole reason for visiting a pub is actually a modern concept. The public house was a congenial meeting place, where the type of drink served was often incidental. Watching the new generation of beer snobs discussing specific gravities, meticulously examining their glasses against the light and whining about the hint of cloudiness in their pints, one can understand some of the resentment Camra provokes.

The organization itself is aware of this. In its guide to members, it notes that one of the most frequent observations of non-members is: "I hate Camra", and that "this is usually a statement, not a question".

Last weekend, when the campaign's 600 delegates met for their annual general meeting at Reading, there were signs that the discomfort stretched to the organization itself. With the battle for handpumps on the bar apparently almost won, Camra's tiny but vociferous



'Camra spawned its own generation of home breweries'

Only here for the beer

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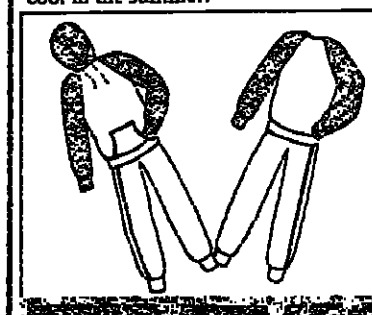
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Gontran Goulden explores the fertile Greek island of Kos, home of Hippocrates and an historic Aegean battleground

History's garden still bears a rich harvest

After Rhodes, Kos is the largest of the Dodecanese Islands. It looks like a pregnant prehistoric fish travelling from south-west to north-east, with its eye, the capital and town of the same name, peering towards the Turkish port of Bodrum on the mainland of Asia Minor, only three miles away. The fish is, furthermore, swimming straight into the open jaws of two rocky peninsulas.

Kos is about 28 miles long and from seven miles, at its most pregnant, to one mile in breadth. Unlike most of its barren and forbidding neighbours, the island is fertile, enjoying abundant spring water from the mountain range along its precipitous southern shore. This water irrigates the foothills and northern coastal plain. So many crops are grown, including Kos lettuce, that the island is known as "the market garden of the Aegean".

A main road runs from Kos town to Antimachia, about 15 miles south-west and near the airport. This is the middle of the island. To the north is the hamlet and beach of Mastihari, to the south the harbour and fishing village of Kardamena, almost equidistant from the airport. It is reasonably true to say that wherever there is an accessible beach on Kos they have built, or are building, an hotel.

From Antimachia onwards the roads are snugly and much less good, but work on them is proceeding. Better communications mean more traffic.

The island is dotted with archaeological sites from almost every period. If you take them seriously you can, armed with a good guidebook, have plenty of wholesome intellectual exercise. If, on the other hand, you prefer to photograph picturesque seascapes, with a ruin in the foreground, and then pass on, you can do a round trip of the island quite easily in a day, by hiring a car or taxi, or at your peril, a motor-scooter. If you hire a bicycle, as many do, it will take a little longer and be rather warmer. Buses are infrequent, unpredictable, and dilatory, but great fun.

Apart from the beauties of the fertile valleys and northern plain, and the wonderful back-

drop of the sea and the mountains of Asia Minor, the main things to see are concentrated in and around Kos town.

Herodotus "The father of history", born in Halikarnassus (Bodrum) of a Koan mother, thought that Kos was colonized by Dorians from Ephesos in the Peloponnese. This would account for the introduction of the cult of Asklepios, the god of healing, which had its main centre at Epidauros and later flourished in Kos.

In due course Kos came under Persian control, but after the Greeks had defeated the Persians in the great sea battle of Salamis, near Athens, in 480BC, Kos became independent and fought on the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war against the Spartans. The Spartans sacked the island and destroyed the ancient capital of Astipalaia in the south-west of the island. It was never rebuilt; instead a new town grew round the harbour of Mandraki at the opposite end of the island, and when the various towns had joined together to form one city-state the new capital took the island's name of Kos.

Alexander the Great took control of the island, and when he died in 323BC, and all his generals fell out, Kos joined the Romans against the kings of Macedonia.

Later Kos became part of the Byzantine Empire, until Constantine fell to the fourth crusade in 1204. In the general free-for-all that followed, the Genoese held the island until the coming of the knights of St John. They had been thrown out of the Holy Land by the Saracens and had made their headquarters in Rhodes. Kos and Bodrum were important outposts. Under Ottoman Turkish pressure the knights left Rhodes for Malta after a six months' siege, and brought in their outposts. The Turks remained in charge until 1912, when under treaty arrangements the Italians took over the Dodecanese.

The Asklepieion was from ancient times a place of pilgrimage. Part hospital, convalescent home and sports centre, its ruins are situated in a grove of planes and cypresses on rising ground just outside



Monuments to Kos's more recent past: The mosque and ablution fountain in the Turkish quarter and one of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous

Kos town. Numbers of buildings were grouped on three great terraces surrounding the temple of Asklepios. Wide flights of steps lead up to the site of the temple. The view across Kos town towards Turkey is tremendous.

Hippocrates "The father of medicine", most famous Koan, was born in Astipalaia in about 460BC. He taught here and his reputation has lasted to the present day.

The buildings were constructed over many centuries and it was left to the Italians under Mussolini to sort them

out. Except when the cruise ships are in, the Asklepieion is a place of peace and quiet where you may wander at will enjoying the cool breezes, possibly experiencing that sense of well-being said to permeate here.

Kos town is a pleasant place, with shaded streets, public gardens and fountains. Apart from that in the Turkish quarter and a few ancient buildings, the architecture is undistinguished, the town having been rebuilt in 1933 after a severe earthquake. The re-planning of the town made possible the large-scale

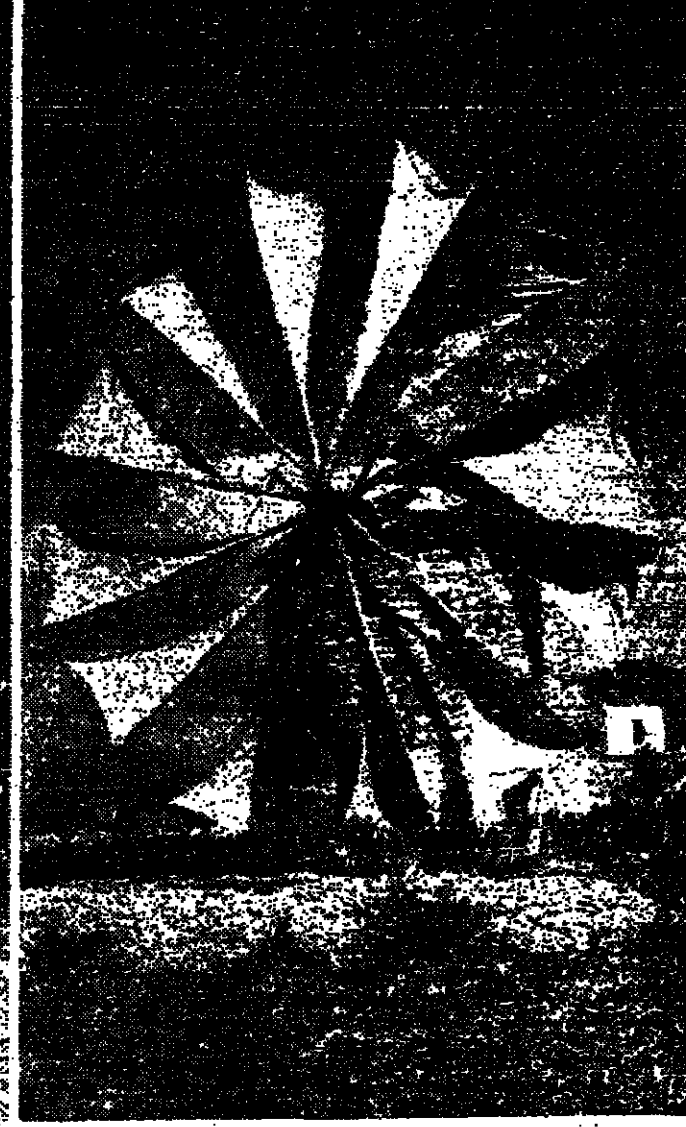
excavation of the Greco-Roman city, although much of the stone had been pilfered and incorporated into later buildings by the locals.

The other Koan monument of importance is the vast squat castle of the knights of St John, which was begun in 1450 by a member of a Venetian family. The knights were not firmly established there until 1513. The latter were mainly a nursing order, but they did not hesitate to take the sword in the cause of religion against the infidel, and not always against the infidel either. The castle

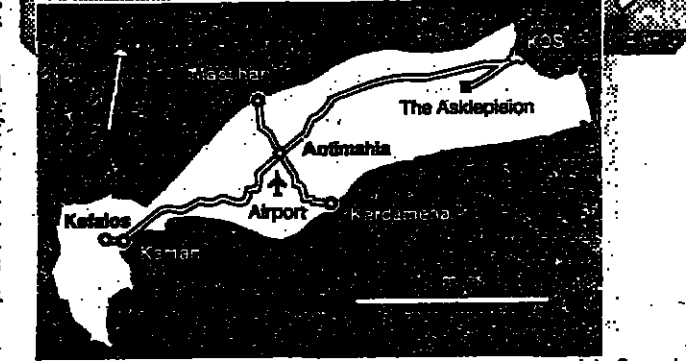
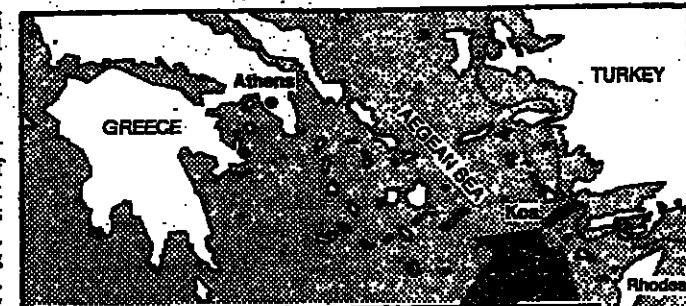
guards the harbour of Mandraki and was many times enlarged and improved, mainly to withstand the increasing weight of Turkish siege artillery.

Finally, there is the harbour itself, with its constant activity of coming and going. You may sit cross-legged in the shade over a glass of ouzo and a little dish of snails, watching the island-hopping motor boats, the lush yachts, trading catboats, small bobbing fishing boats, and the world's foot-loose boating people.

You should visit the small museum in the central square, where there is a fine statue of Hippocrates and some jolly Greco-Roman pavement mosaics. Nearby, too, is an attractive roofed market built round a plane tree, where a prodigious variety of the island's produce is on sale. There are a more than average number of craft and souvenir shops, and the roped wine like mosquitoes.



Monuments to Kos's more recent past: The mosque and ablution fountain in the Turkish quarter and one of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous



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understanding of their habits, amply repay the gardener for the care he bestows upon them. Forms to look for are: *Pieris formosa* forestil Wakehurst, the brilliant red young leaves of which are followed, and sometimes accompanied, by creamy white panicles; *Pieris japonica* Mountain Fire, whose spring shoots turn from claret to lime green in the summer; *Pieris japonica* Purity, which has large trusses of white flowers and clusters of brownish red spots; and *Pieris japonica*.

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Prince Charles: A Royal Portrait
Thorn EMI (25 mins, £19.50)

Princess: A Biography of Princess Diana
Michael Barrett Video (60 mins, £29.50)

A King's Story: The Duke of Windsor
Thorn EMI (98 mins, £44)

The insatiable appetite for pictures of Prince Charles and his bride has brought forth a clutch of royal romance tapes, each little more than a television cuttings job. They are all extraordinarily loyal, demonstrating that instant desire which overcomes even the most grumpy reporter as soon as a royal appears. The monarchy may have been demystified over the years, allowing television to turn them into a glossy international soap opera, with Ronald Reagan as a ride-on part. But it has all been done by smiling, forelock-touching and, above all, grateful go-between.

Huw Wheldon, knighted since he rubbed shoulders with the royal family in his series *Royal Heritage*, tries the avuncular approach. He sits in an oddly lit studio which pretends to be a suite in Clarence's inhabited by a Prince Charles fanatic. Photographs of the smiling Prince stand in silver frames on top of the furniture.

He talks of Charles and Diana, sometimes as if he has met someone who knows them, sometimes as if they lived a very long time ago. He sits in a leather armchair, gestulating with every flourish and fact, talking as if much of the story were a surprise to him. Thus the old Welsh professional interviewer, turning history into good television.

He has a most illustrious legman, the unlighted Michael Barrett, he of the Harold Wilson looks and *Nationwide* long ago - video's answer to Frank Bough. While Sir Huw



Photomontage by Michael Barrett

strays studio-bound, Michael goes out and about, chatting up Diana's gym mistress here, cooing an indiscretion from a schoolfriend there. There are no surprises. Those around Prince Charles are more discreet, keeping their anecdotes to themselves.

The Wheldon/Barrett team delivers the royalist goods in a sound, seamless procession. By contrast, *Prince Charles: A Royal Portrait*, made by UPTN, is a shabby affair. It looks as if it was assembled one afternoon as an exercise or is a grizzly 25-minute obituary special kept in the ITN archives in case of disaster. Andrew Gardner's film from his newscaster days. Even the scrapbook approach needs a well-thought out thesis, but there are no themes or insights.

What a difference Robert Lacey makes. His video of his book retraces the steps he took when trying to make a full

biography out of the slender life of Diana Spencer. There is more here than you might expect. Her Scots milliner tells much, if not all, as does her Battersea dress designer.

Take a little *Tatler* sociology, talk to another royal biographer, Tony Holden, take in a little about the Queen Mother and a lot about Prince Charles, add some remarks from the gym mistress, and (fanfare) Lady Diana's life seems full, cultured, sophisticated and accomplished in a way that, perhaps, the original was not. Never mind. This royal story-telling business is mostly about dreams.

Sometimes it is about nightmares. The royal life of muted independence, truncated individuality and a public private life is not for everybody. Edward, Duke of Windsor, never even learnt the basic rules, which are never given interviews, never cooperate with the title-tattle merchants,

never talk to the press, like everyone else. *A King's Story*, also the video of his life, is a loopy-sided account of his life, as disloyal as it is disloyal.

The Duke of Windsor helped to make the film and was happy to play puppet to the stuntmaster. He sits again at a desk to provide a full-colour replay of his abdication speech. He lounges in his garden in exile, dropping indiscretions like biscuit crumbs. Beside him sits the woman he loves, quietly keeping an eye on the lucrative performance.

There is not a word about his hapless brother Bertie, or his married women friends, nor that nice Mr Hitler. This is royalty as full-blown showbiz, with Orson Welles growing the narration and a Hollywood Republican musical score, all pop and sycophancy. They should issue this tape with a sub-text.

Nicholas Wapshott

New releases

This month sees the release of the first batch of video productions from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden: *La Bohème*, *Les Contes d'Hoffman*, and Frederick Ashton's ballet, *La Fille mal gardée*. Thorn EMI. Further titles will follow.

Meanwhile Precision Video is putting out a made-for-television version of Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, directed by, and featuring, Rudolf Nureyev.

Among feature films this month, very welcome is Aspinall's prize-winning and critically acclaimed *36 Chowringhee Lane*, the story of an old woman who finds herself stranded between British and Indian cultures. It is distributed by Monte Video.

Stanley Kubrick's adaptation from Thackeray, *Barry Lyndon*, may prove a more considerable work than it originally seemed,

while *A Bridge Too Far* makes an interesting contrast with Sir Richard Attenborough's latest, *Gandhi*. Both are from Warner Home Video. CIC Video has a couple of films worth a fresh look: Francis Ford Coppola's "art" movie *The Conversation*, and Alan J. Pakula's triangle comedy *Starting Over*.

For two expensive and none too popular musicals, video may provide a much needed revenue. *Pennies From Heaven*, which controversially transposed Dennis Potter's brilliant television drama to an American setting, is being issued by MGM/UA; while *Annie*, with Albert Finney, is an RCA/Columbia release.

Woody Allen's edgy, allegedly autobiographical comedy, *Annie Hall*, is joining the Warner Home Video catalogue, where it will rub shoulders with more conventional fare such as *Rocky III*.

P.W.

classics, starting with the characteristic works of Renoir and Bergman and Max Ophüls.

The classics of Hollywood have not done too badly, either. Warner Home Video has tried tentatively a few plum titles from the parent company's golden era, like *Casablanca* and *The Adventures of Robin Hood* but so far these have not generated a vast business. Warner admits that part of the reason is that it has put less promotional effort behind such titles as recent box-office successes from which easier money may be made.

Better promotion may help, as may reducing the prices of classic films to the level at which people might be tempted to buy the tapes rather than rent them. As mentioned in this column last month, Thorn EMI is offering several Ealing comedies at the relatively reasonable price of about £19.50.

But the best hope for a more varied selection of videos at the local dealer's is for the customer to make his or her preferences known. My suggestion to readers dismayed by the sameness of most video stocks is to keep asking for titles they want: if these have not, obviously there, surely a dealer must eventually respond.

Meanwhile, how to find that Fassbinder or Herzog. First, make sure that the title you want is available on video. The monthly magazine, *Video Today*, carries a fairly comprehensive (if not infallibly accurate) list of current video releases, conveniently grouped under such headings as comedy, thrillers, westerns and classics.

The next step is to discover the distributor of the tape. *Video Today* can help here as well, since this information is given against each entry and there is a useful cross reference to the distributor's address and telephone number. Get in touch with the distributor and ask for the nearest stockist, stressing how keen you are to get hold of the tape and what a job you have had doing so.

Peter Waymark

PREVIEW Theatre

Hurrah for jolly hockey sticks

Daisy in *Daisy Pulls It Off*, which opens at the Globe Theatre on Monday, wins a scholarship from her element in the grand public school the Grangewood College for Young Ladies. Quite rightly, the other girls view her with suspicion. "Who is this Daisy girl and what does one know about her? She's bound to be absolutely frightful."

You would have thought so, especially as she is the top form and an absolute wizard on the hockey field. Positively ghastly. But no, she is the student of which true heroines are made, the epitome of the virtues extolled by Angela Brazil in her school books on which this play is based.

Daisy Pulls It Off is a new play by Denise Deegan, who failed to match Daisy's school achievements, failing her 11-plus and leaving secondary modern school at 15. Her affectionate send-up of the world of the Angela Brazil novels, set in the 1920s, has already had a short term at the Nuffield Theatre, Southampton. Directed by David Gilmore, it arrives in London presented by Andrew Lloyd Webber in his first solo production in the West End.

Lloyd Webber, who has consistently shown a magic theatrical touch, has put about £150,000 into the venture, and has provided the Globe with a revolving stage in order to display the variety of activities which go to make up an ordinary term at a girls' public school - hockey matches, drama feasts and a cliff rescue.

Denise Deegan, aged 39, was brought up in Covent Garden,

daughter of a wallpaper salesman and typist. She later studied at the O level in English literature after attending evening classes, and then trained in stage management at the East 15 acting school. She worked for a succession of theatre companies, occasionally writing a play, and while at Loughborough as a stage manager, wrote *Daisy Pulls It Off*. Watching audience reaction from backstage taught her that clever, literary writing did not work.

Her first play to be performed was *The Project* at the Little Theatre Club, London, in 1971, and next was *The One and Only Wondrous Legends Show*.

She sent *Daisy Pulls It Off* to various managements before it was finally accepted by the Nuffield Theatre, and subsequently heard the news of its West End transfer on the day she received a rejection slip from the Royal Court Theatre. Positively a case of winning through, showing all the determination of her character Daisy.

The cast appear to be particularly well qualified to occupy the staff-room at Grangewood College. Alexandra Mathie, who plays Daisy, trained as a physical education teacher and played that character-forming sport lacrosse at international level. Rosalind Adler, as the "firm but fair" Miss Granville, went to Roedean, and Charlotte West-Oram, who has the perfect name in real life for a headmistress, appears as the occupant of that part in the play.

Christopher Warman



New girl: Alexandra Mathie as Daisy Meredith in *Daisy Pulls It Off*, at the Globe

Critics' choice

triumph for the collective method, yet seen on the British stage.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE Haymarket (830 9832) Daily at 7.30pm; matinee Wed and Sat at 2.30pm. Shaw's very poetic picture of "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Halcroix surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a salty and whimsical Shover, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

NOISES OFF Savoy (836 8888) Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 5pm. The funniest farce for years. The funniest farce for years. The funniest farce for years.

CHARLEY'S AUNT Aldwych (836 8404) Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm. Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously up West from their sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammeramit. One of the best Aunts ever.

CRYSTAL CLEAR Wyndhams (836 3028) Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed 5pm. Intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how allegiances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Peter Barrett) rank as the greatest ever.

Out of Town

writing and a gallant performance by Felicity Kendal.

THE RIVALS Olivier (828 2252) April 19 at 7.15 pm, April 20 at 2 pm and 7.15 pm. Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of its cast list: Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaily and frantically, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minuet.

VICTORY Royal Court (730 1745) Daily at 8pm; matinee Sat at 3pm. Howard Barker's savage study of a right-wing backslider: Charles II's England taking its revenge on the Puritans. Difficult and often macabre, but there are many rewards: superbly scabrous writing, fine performances by Julia Copping and Nigel Terry, and Danny Boyle's excellent epic production.

YAKETY YAK Astoria (437 8555) Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri 8.30pm and 9.15pm, Sat at 8pm and 9pm. Robert Walker gets more than a little right in his recreation of 1950s America, a musical entertainment based on the rock songs of Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller. Much more successful than Ned Sherrin's similar venture with *Only in America*. It is nevertheless hardly a *West Side Story*. The pleasure is in the songs, chosen with imagination, and the singers, who include The Darts, a rock revival group.

Out of Town

SELFISH: Lyric Players (822 860081). The Hidden Curriculum by Graham Reid, directed by Leon Rubie, with Doreen Hawthorne. Daily at 8pm. A play by a local writer, which attacks the inadequacies of the education system for its failure to help teenagers cope with life after school.

EDINBURGH: Royal Lyceum (031 223 5677). Playbill by Terence Rattigan, directed by Brian Howard. Tues-Thurs at 7.30pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinee May 7 at 4pm. The celebrated double bill of *The Browning Version*, in which a schoolmaster arrives at a crisis point in his life, and *Harlequinade*, a comic look behind the scenes at a touring theatre company.

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud (0483 60191). Tarantini by Ian Taylor, directed by Christopher Bessier, with Gerard Bullock and Tim West. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm. A new musical about Gilbert and Sullivan, using the best-known songs from their operettas.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (051 709 4778). Our Day Out by Wally Russell, music by Wally Russell, Bob Eaton and Chris Mellor, directed by Bob Eaton. Tues-Sat at 8pm. A musical version of Russell's famous television play, which describes the chaos of a school trip to Wales. A joint

Out of Town

production between the Everyman and the Everyman Youth Theatre.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 709 3653). Cole, Words and music by Cole Porter, devised by Alan Strachan and Benny Green. Final performance today, 7.30pm. Premiere of work by the Playhouse's resident writer, in which four football-crazy girls travel to the 1978 Cup Final.

MANCHESTER: Forum (061 437 5653). Cole, Words and music by Cole Porter, devised by Alan Strachan and Benny Green. Final performance today, 7.30pm. Nostalgic musical biography of the life and career of the great song writer.

NOTTINGHAM: Playhouse (0602 419419). The Elephant Man by Bernard Pomerance, directed by Andrew McKinnon, with Michael Tudor Barnes and George Winter. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8.15pm. The story of John Merrick, the grotesquely deformed fairground attraction, rescued by a doctor at the London Hospital, Frederick Treves.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Galleries: John Russell Taylor; Photography: Michael Young; Dance: John Percival

PREVIEW Galleries

ERNST DRYDEN 1883-1938 Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London NW3 (435 2643). Until April 24, Mon-Sat 11am-5pm (Fri until 6pm), Sun 2-6pm.

Though little remembered now, Dryden was an important poster designer before and during the First World War under the name of Deutsch. He changed his name to Dryden in 1918 and founded his own fashion studio in his native Vienna. Later he lived in Paris, and then from 1933 in Hollywood, where he designed costumes for such films as *The Garden of Allah*, *Lost Horizon* and *The Prisoner of Zenda*. All aspects of his work are represented in this, the first major exhibition in Britain.

GUSTAVE DORE 1832-1883 Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1 (030 6422). Until May 12, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-5pm.

Splendid tribute marking the centenary of Dore's death. With drawings and watercolours and original woodblocks of some of his most famous illustrations, not to mention sculptures and sketches for major oils, it reminds us of the almost inconceivable fame enjoyed by Dore in his own lifetime, achieved in the teeth of disapproving critics, who did not like his being self-taught and mistrusted such widespread popularity. It also reminds us that, for all his reputation as a playboy, he saw more clearly than most the dark side of city life and the more frightening depths of the human imagination.

PERCY WYNDHAM LEWIS Anthony D'Oilly Gallery, 9 Dering Street, London W1 (825 1578). Until May 14, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Exhibition of drawings and watercolours, including works once believed to have been lost. Covering the period 1910 to 1920,

the exhibits include examples of Lewis's worsted paintings, war drawings, and portraits, among them one of Ezra Pound.

PAULE VEZELAY Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (821 1313). Until May 22, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. The Anglo-French painter has recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and this retrospective is an overdue tribute. He was born in Bristol, spent many years in Paris, where she was involved in the abstraction-creation movement of the 1930s and returned to Britain in 1939. She was one of the earliest British artists to give completely to abstraction, and her work indicates a refined taste and an unmistakable individuality which should be better known.

ALFRED WATERHOUSE Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, London W1 (580 5533). Until May 22, Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat 10am-5pm. The almost infinite riches of the Royal Institute of British Architects' collection of architectural drawings

are called upon to light up the dark places of Alfred Waterhouse's career. In the Victorian era, Waterhouse was renowned as a master of practical planning. His invention in surface detail makes him peculiarly satisfying to the design form, and since he was a painter also (not to be confused with J. W.) he was well able to evoke graphically his most splendid visions.

EDMUND DULAC Geoffrey Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 (739 5368). Until May 30, Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm. Arthur Rackham's principal rival in the production of fancifully illustrated gift books, especially for children, Dulac has had to wait until the year after his centenary for a major show of his work in all media. Of course, the illustrations to the *Arabian Nights* and other exotic tales still seize most of the attention, but it is good to be reminded also of his spare and elegant designs for stamps and coinage (including both for Edward VII), his painting and his varied work in the applied arts, all marked by his distinctive Anglo-French culture and wit.

KINGS AND QUEENS The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, London SW1. Until July 1984, Tues-Sat 11am-5pm.

The latest selection from the Royal Collection is just what it says. Pictures, often portraits, of kings, queens and their families, or at least of people who were to become kings or queens. The main emphasis is not on the biographical despite the presence of a couple famous Van Dycks, but on the less familiar images: Charles I and his family by Hendrick Goltzius, Winterhalter's glimpse of Queen Victoria and her court in Restoration fancy dress, Sargent's deathbed image of Edward VII.

Waterhouse: Master of practical planning

recording ordinary working-class life. This exhibition consists of portraits, street scenes, ... all valuable documentary material.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHY 1855-1985 The Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 6 Great Newport Street, London WC1 (2401963). Until May 14, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm.

A curious period for an exhibition but one which nevertheless embraces the closure of *Picture Post* and the birth of the Sunday colour magazines. It was also a period that saw the birth of the cut of the young, with their need for heroes. - were we really like that? Work from Snowdon, McCullin, Bryn Campbell, David Bailey and others.

FAMILY ALBUMS Museum and Art Gallery, Weymouth Park, Luton (05252 36941). Until May 7, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. The Manchester Studies Archive has, over recent years, amassed an enormous collection of photographs and memorabilia.

NAM National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (826 2033). Until April 30, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm. Tim Page's "Nam" is an exhibition of photographs of a war which still burns fiercely in the memories of my generation; only 10 years separates us from its end. This

Dance

JOYCE TRISLER Sadler's Wells (278 8918) Today at 2.30 and 7.30 pm. Last day of the Joyce Trisler Dancscompany from New York, with two performances of a mixed bill of modern works.

CHURCH DANCES Southwark Cathedral (advance booking at The Place, SE1 0Q31) April 25, 26, 27 at 7.30 pm and April 21 at 2.30 pm. Students of London Contemporary Dance School will perform Jose Limon's *Missa Brevis* and Robert Cohan's *Stabat Mater* in this unusual setting.

Photography

ALVIN LANGDON COBURN: MAN OF MARK 1882-1966 Walker Art Gallery, William Brown Street, Liverpool (051 227 5234). Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.

In 1930 Coburn gave his collection of photographs to the Royal Photographic Society before destroying 15,000 negatives; this exhibition is drawn from this archive. Both portraits and landscapes - Regent's Canal, the Thames at Wapping, New York - in a style which captures mood and atmosphere rather than fine detail. The series of portraits are of a George Bernard Shaw, Arthur Symon and Edward Carpenter.

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revival is as much about the cut of the GI as about the horror inflicted upon the Vietnamese people.

PERSONAL CHOICE Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (589 5371). Mon-Thurs, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. Not to be missed. To inaugurate the Art of Photography Gallery in the new Henry Cole Wing the V&A invited 30 respected practitioners (Bailey, Brandt, Hockney) and critics to select photographs from its vast collection and write a short essay on the reasons for their choice.

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PERSONAL CHOICE Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (58

ENTERTAINMENTS

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Administrator: Michael Kaye

GLC South Bank Concert Halls, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8XX

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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Sunday 17 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 18 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 19 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 20 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Thursday 21 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 22 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 23 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 24 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 25 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 26 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 27 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Thursday 28 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 29 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 30 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 1 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 2 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 3 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 4 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Thursday 5 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 6 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 7 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 8 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 9 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 10 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 11 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
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Friday 13 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 14 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 15 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 16 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 17 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 18 April	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
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Sunday 6 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 7 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
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Thursday 31 May	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 1 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 2 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 3 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Monday 4 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Tuesday 5 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Wednesday 6 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Thursday 7 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 8 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 9 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
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Thursday 14 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Friday 15 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Saturday 16 June	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Sunday 17 June	12.00												

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

PAINTERS IN THE HAGUE: The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the developments in twentieth-century art. Inspired by seventeenth-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were avidly collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloem, Boshuizen and other members of the school are on show, as well as several early paintings by Van Gogh and Mondrian, who were both influenced by it. Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052) 10am-6pm daily. Adults £2; pensioners, unemployed and students, £1; Sundays until 1.45pm £1; children 50p. To July 10.

GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONS ALL: The main British international tournament at which leading countries test their young gymnasts before the European Championships in May. Eight countries compete, including the USA, China and Britain. Wembley Arena, London NW10 (902 1234). 2pm £2.50-£6.

HANDEL MASTERPIECES: The London Handel Festival's own orchestra and choir revive lesser-known works, performing them in a Handel parish church, St George's, Hanover Square, W1. Two oratorios, *Susanna and Joseph and His Brethren*, open and close a week of concerts. Tickets and programme from G. S. Lashman Ltd, 18 South Molton Street, London W1 at the door. Tonight at 7pm. £2.50-£5. To Apr 23.

FA CUP SEMI-FINALS: Manchester United are the favourites to beat Arsenal at Villa Park after their triumph when the two clubs met in the semi-final of the Milk Cup last month. The other game is between Sheffield Wednesday and Brighton at Highbury. Brighton is on course to become the first team since 1969 to reach the FA Cup final and also be relegated in the same season - then it was Leicester City. The finalists meet at Wembley on May 21. Kick-offs in both semi-finals are at 3pm.

FUNK PEARSON: The guitarist Stephen Funk Pearson gives the world premiere of his *Skazis*, and plays items by Mertz, Ponce and others. Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191). 7.30pm.

INDIAN EXPERIMENTS: Pratap Pawa's programme includes a solo intended to show relationships between Indian and other dance forms, a duet with a Spanish flamenco dancer, as well as dances in his usual Kathak style. Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (803 4555). 8pm.

EUROPE AND THE BOMB: In the first of two *File on Four* specials, Roger Fanning reports from Switzerland, probing into that country's much vaunted claims of neutrality. Next week he visits France. Radio 4, 10.15pm.

Tomorrow

GILLETTE LONDON MARATHON: 19,000 hopefuls, mostly fun-runners and joggers, start from Shooter's Hill or Charlton Way, Greenwich, at 9.30am. Among them are almost 1,000 competitors for the 3As championships and the Women's Cross-Country association championships, one of whom should be first over Westminster Bridge about 11.40am. Covered by BBC1 from 9.10am, with highlights at 7.15pm, and on Radio 2 from 9.02am.

THE SOUNDS OF MUSIC: Two new series for music lovers begin tonight. Channel 4 begins the 16-part *Music in Time*, telling the history of Western music by showing how music became an essential part of civilization. In BBC1's six-part *Orchestra Jane Glover*, Britain's only professional orchestra looks at the development of the modern orchestra. Channel 4, 7.15-8.15pm; BBC1, 10.55-11.15pm.

LITERATURE IN LANCASTER: Alan Bleasdale, Sheila Stael, Frederic Raphael and Mordecai Richler are among those giving lively literary readings and evening entertainment. Sir Alfred Ayer opens the festival with a lecture on autobiographical writing. 8pm. Duke's Playhouse, Moor Lane, Lancaster (0524 66645). Tickets £1-£3. To April 24.

FRENCH GRAND PRIX: The first European race in the 1983 world cup championships for Formula One Grand Prix racing is staged at the Paul Ricard Circuit, Le Castellet. It is also the first European world championship race since the new regulations banning sidepods and ground effects. The battle is between the new breed turbo-charged and the normally aspirated cars. BBC1, 11.15-11.50pm.

HEART OF THE MATTER: New series of the current affairs programme in which Colin Cameron and David Jessel examine more deeply the moral dilemmas behind the news headlines. BBC1, 10.20-10.55pm.

Monday

GLASGOW BOYS: Alexander Mann was associated with The Glasgow Boys, a group of Scottish painters who, having trained in Paris, brought back a knowledge of French impressionism which pervaded



Patting the week in focus: Sir Alfred Ayer and Jane Glover (tomorrow) and Robert Powell on Monday

their work. Born in 1853, Mann visited Morocco in the 1880s. He died in 1908, and his son James became head of the Wallace Collection. Seventy-two of Alexander Mann's oil paintings are on show. The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1 (629 5116).

KEYORKIAN FINALE: The last sale of Oriental manuscripts from the superb collection formed by the Armenian art dealer Hagop Kevorkian completes the series of 12 sales devoted to his collection, which have been spread over 16 years. Sotheby's, Bloomsbury Place, London W1 (493 8080). 11am.

FASSINDER PLAY: Brennan Coffee, a chilling play about a murderer by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the German film director whose film *Veronika Voss* is showing at the Paris Pullman. King's Head Theatre, 115 Upper Street, London N1 (225 1816/2831). 1.15pm. Until Apr 25.

MODEL TRAINS: Christie's are again matching up the products of men with the skill and patience to build models of old railway engines and men with the cash and passion to collect them. Engines finished as late as this year even are expected to command upwards of £2,000. Christie's at the Brighton Engineering, Hove, Sussex (0273 555553). 2pm.

CYCLING AROUND BRITAIN: The Cycling Sealink International, the first big international race of the season, starts at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 5pm. It continues tomorrow from Sandown, ending with the Birmingham to Sheffield lap on Apr 23.



Mad dogs and marathon runners take to the streets (tomorrow)

WATERBORNE THEATRE: The Miron Theatre Company take two plays on their 1983 Waterways Tour, travelling and living on their narrowboat, *Tysley*. *Over the Top* is performed at The Railway, Eddulph Road, Congleton, tonight at 8pm; and tomorrow the players move along the water to Packhorse Inn, Station Road, Longport, Stoke, to play *Still Carrying*, their new play telling the story of *Tysley*.

KENT OPERA: The company's tour reaches London today, bringing three operas. Today and Thursday, *The Beggar's Opera*, a lively production using Benjamin Britten's delicious realization of the score. Tomorrow and Sat a new production of *Don Carlos*, and Wednesday and Friday Jonathan Miller's *Fidelio*, Sadlers Wells, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (278 6916).

BEDTIME STORY: Robert Powell begins reading Robert Byron's *The Road to Oxiana*, an account of his travels with Christopher Sykes through Persia and Afghanistan. Radio 4, 11pm.

MARLBOROUGH CHATELAIN: Laura, Duchess of Marlborough, has moved to London and is employing Christie's to sell some of the contents of her home. Gellibrands, Buckinghamshire. Plated spoons and garden furniture are mixed in with good period pieces and pictures. Christie's South Kensington, Old Brompton Road, London (881-2231). 10.30am.

DISC-JOCKEY'S ROCK CHOICE: The ICA is a regular and friendly patron of the more experimental styles of rock music, and for the latest of its seasons has adopted the idea of getting disc-jockeys from all local radio stations to select musicians from their areas. Radio London's Charlie Gillett opens the season tonight. Bands include Roman Holiday, Marine Girls and 52nd Street. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (930 3647). 8pm. Until Apr 24.

THE AMERICAN CLOCK: The British premiere of Arthur Miller's latest play, about the tragedy and absurdity of America's Depression years. Directed by Peter Farago, with Joris Stuyck and Ben Warriss. Birmingham, Repertory (021-236 4455). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm.

OLD MAN'S ROAD: Christmas Batty, soprano, gives the world premiere of Judith Bingham's *Old Man's Road* and *Clouded Windows*. Also on the programme are *Arise* and *Trois Poemes* by Milhaud (not much heard as a song writer), and pieces by Guridi, Granados and Mozart. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (935 2141). 7.30pm.

OPERA NORTH: Manchester is the last stop on their spring tour. See p7.

Wednesday

CHINESE AND BRITISH TASTE: an exhibition to show how different, over the centuries, the Chinese mandarin's taste has been from the British connoisseurs'. Instead of export porcelain and imperial goods, the Chinese preferred to use wood, stones, and the art of calligraphy as means using simple shapes and restrained colours. Sydney L. Moss Ltd, 51 Brook Street, London W1 (629 4670/493 7374). Items for sale. Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm; Apr 23 10am-5pm. To May 7.

ISLAMIC ART: An all day sale of Islamic works of art and carpets is the centrepiece of Sotheby's week of spring Islamic sales. There are many rare treasures, the most eccentric being the interior of a room constructed in Alexandria in 1910 for the Islamic collector Dr Arthur Morrison which was dismantled and brought to England in 1939. Sotheby's Bond St, London (493-8080). 10.30am and 2.30pm.

TWELFTH NIGHT: The last of Shakespeare's romantic comedies. Directed by John Caird, with Germaine Jones, Daniel Massey, John Thaw, Zoh Warrington, Miles Malleson and Robert Stephens. Stratford, 0789 255623. Opens today at 7pm. In repertory.

80TH BIRTHDAY CONCERT: The National Art Collections Fund hold their anniversary concert of all Mozart music performed by the English Chamber Orchestra. Mozart Lyceum, Folly Lane, Barbican Centre London EC2 (628 8795). 7pm.

ON THE AIR: Roger Cook brings trouble for somebody in a new series of *Checkpoint*, exposing crooks and swindlers. Radio 4, 7.20pm. Later in *File on Four*, Robert Forster traces the life of the rebellious monk Martin Luther, who was born in Eisleben, Germany, in 1483. Radio 4, 7.45pm.

Thursday

THE WICKED LADY: Michael Winner's adaptation of Magdalen King-Hall's novel stars Faye Dunaway as a lady married into the aristocracy who relieves her boredom by becoming a highwaywoman by night. Margaret Lockwood starred in the 1945 version. Cart 18, Leicester Square Theatres (930 5252) and selected cinemas in Greater London.

THE ROARING GIRL: By Thomas Middleton and Thomas Dekker. Directed by Barry Kyle, with Helen Mirren and Jonathan Hyde. The early seventeenth-century comedy is about a real life figure, Moll Cutpurse (Mary Frith), who earned and outrageous reputation in bawdy London for claiming the right to smoke and enjoy sexual freedom. Barbican Theatre (628 9738). Preview from today, daily at 7.30pm; matinee Apr 23 at 2pm. Opens Apr 26 at 7pm. In repertory.

THE WORLD CUP: A CAPTAIN'S TALE: Last in the ITV Playhouse series is another chance to see Neville Smith's acclaimed football drama about plucky British amateurs triumphing over way foreign professionals. Channel 4, 9.30-11pm.

Friday

ENGLISH MASTERPIECES: Christie's has a marvelous sale of English pictures, including a rediscovered early Chaucer, no fewer than six fine oil sketches by Constable. There are plenty of chambers by lesser names. Christie's, King St, London (839 9060). 11 am.

SEA BOND: Mark Wildman, bass, gives the world premiere of Roger Steptoe's *Band of the Sea*, after which come Mussorgsky's *Songs and Dance of Death* and Fritz's *Five Shakespeare Songs*. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (935 2141). 7.30 p.m.

Family Life

Care is the key to keeping creepy-crawlies

My friend Jane's son had been pestering her for a dog for months. "Why," said another friend, "don't you buy him a formicarium instead? Ants are fascinating and they have the distinct advantage of looking after themselves." My friend's son was not amused. "I want a dog, you dope," he said, "not a collection of creepy-crawlies." I silently agreed. But that was the positively Orwellian organization of an ant heap does not have its merits, but it is hardly a substitute for a companionable pet.

Nevertheless, many are the strange pets that little boys covet and keep. My own cousin, for example, now a highly paid falconer, started out with beetles, birds and a couple of grass snakes. He was particularly fond of the snakes, which went only after his mother almost died of a coronary when she found one in a casserole dish.

According to the manageress of a well-known and reputable pet shop in north London, pests for unusual pets are "fleshy." People ring up asking "we keep vampire bats and venomous snakes - which we don't." (Venomous snakes come under the Dangerous Animals Act and you have to hold an annually renewable licence, issued, if at all, by the environmental department of your local council. It costs £51 in mine plus the vet's fee, £15.) "There is a small demand for insects, lizards and non-

poisonous snakes, but it's usually the fathers who are the real enthusiasts. They say the child wants one, but you know it isn't so because the children are away looking at hamsters and other furry creatures!

"I gave my niece a couple of garter snakes though (£10.50 each). At first her father was adamant. Now he handles them easily (you handle them as little as possible at first, because they frighten easily), inside his shirt, down his sleeve - they even have a bath sometimes!"

Few mothers reading this will want to follow his example, I suspect. Nor are many of you likely to want to keep a Mexican red-foot tarantula, though you could buy one from £25 because, although it will not kill a human, its urticating hair can greatly irritate eyes and skin. In fact many insects, small reptiles and snakes are just not suitable companions in an ordinary home, needing strictly controlled habitats and diets. A python, for example, gets through many rabbit dinners in its lifetime and the deep-frozen variety simply will not do.

If your children are fascinated by these creatures, the best way of satisfying that curiosity is to take them to the Reptile House or Insect House at London Zoo, or to the smaller combined Reptile and Insect House at Chessington. Talk to the keeper, who will in many instances cite the precautions needed to keep an unusual snake or insect alive



Beware the serpent's smile: A sociable snake fails to charm a young visitor to the Reptile House at Chessington Zoo

and kicking and who will probably explain also that spiders and snakes can - and in the right conditions do - live for many years, so that long after the child has lost interest or left home, you would be the one left with the dubious task of minding them.

If an interest in invertebrates persists however, and appears to you to be genuine, there are a number of creatures which can be kept at home, at no great

cost, provided the children are prepared to do the looking after. Bob Humphries, keeper of the invertebrates at London Zoo said, "We don't agree with children keeping spiders of any sort really, but things like stick insects, land hermit crabs, silk moths, formicaria and a number of others can be managed. The best thing for a child to do is to write to the Amateur Entomologists Society, which has a junior section, and

through which they can find out more, swap notes and collections and read newsletters." So before you set off on a search for collectible creepy-crawlies, do what the man says.

Judy Froshaug

Some useful addresses: The A.E.S., 8 Heather Close, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; Messrs E.J. Arnold, Butterley Park, Leeds, N. Yorkshire (formicaria, or "Ant

OUTINGS

SEALINK ISLE OF WIGHT CYCLING FESTIVAL: Isle of Wight, April 16-19. Amateurs and professionals compete together in this three day event, with two British professional teams riding against amateur teams from Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Netherlands, Ireland and the U.K. together with an "All Star" team entered by the BBC. Many other places of interest on the island if you fancy a weekend break. Further information from the Isle of Wight Tourist Board, 0963 524343.

THE NEGLECTED NATIONAL GALLERY: National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2 (639 3321). Apr 20-May 31. Some glorious paintings brought "upstairs from downstairs" at the National for this exhibition. Sir Michael Levey's own explanation will serve as the reason why I think you and the older children will enjoy it. "All the labels are being displayed at a distance from the pictures. The visitor will be required to look first at the painting, and only later at the label... this is a distinct challenge to each visitor's eye."

THE CHILDREN'S ROYAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE: LWT, Apr 16, 8.45pm. Staged last month at Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, in aid of the NSPCC, this show is designed to appeal to the whole family. Comedians include Russ Abbott and Crockett's Stu Francis, the *Game for a Laugh* team, magic by Paul Daniels or Sam Martin, assisted by Bonnie Langford, Mike Read and chart-topping groups Modern Romance, Kajagoogoo and Kim Wilde.

SLAPDASH AND SAM CRIMBLE WITH THE CIRCUS BURATTINI: Unicorn Theatre for Children, Great Newport Street, WC2 (636 3343) Apr 16, 17, 2.30pm. Tickets £1-£2.50. Two glove puppet shows for younger children and parents possibly tired of putting their hands into their pockets. Lots of audience participation.

SPRING CONCERT AT POLKA: Polka Children's Theatre, 240 The Broadway, SW19 (543 4888). Apr 22, 7.30pm. Tickets £3. A concert in aid of the Children's Workshop Appeal with music and songs by Elton, Stravinsky, Rossini, De Falla, Mahler and others. Also running at Polka until May 3 is an excellent play for younger children *All in Stitches*, a reassuring look at life in the children's ward of a hospital.

THE MOLECULE DISCUSSIONS: "SCIENCE OF FLAME": Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, EC4 (236 9521) Adults £1, Children 50p. Apr 24, 6pm. The first of the Molecule Club's spring season's "discussions", led by famous scientists, which continue to fascinate children and parents alike. I mention it now to give you a chance to book seats in time.

PERFORMING CRAFTS: British Crafts Centre, 43 Earlsam Street, London WC2 (636 6993) until Apr 23, Tues-Fri 10am-5.30pm, 7pm Thurs, Sat 11am-5pm. Free. An exhibition of puppets, marionettes, rocking horses, slot machines, automata and other performing crafts - for children or enthusiastic collectors. An exhibition of fashion accessories, all for sale, in the basement.

FAIRS

MERCURIAL EVENT: Mercury Hotel, Southend Arterial Road, Hemsby, Essex (0702 231558). Tomorrow (Apr 17) 10am-5pm; admission 17p. Passing travellers boost the attendance at this fair of about 40 traders in most types of antiques and collectables; early toy dealer expected. Bar, snacks, meals.

FLEA MARKET AND COLLECTORS FAIR: The Salisbury, Barnet High Street, Herts (440 2380). Today (Apr 16) 9.30am-4pm; admission 10p, children/pensioners free. Now and used items such as clothing, books, antiques, stationery, plants, bric-a-brac.

Mel Lewis

Chess

Infusion of life blood by the schools

Of the 597 schools that entered *The Times* British Schools Chess Championship this year only two of last year's eight semi-finalists have survived to the international stage. They are Nottingham High "A", who were second in 1982, and Bluecoat, Liverpool, the 1977 champions. Among those who have fallen by the wayside are last year's champions, St Paul's, London.

The changes that have occurred among the leaders, coupled with the fact that entries came from all parts of the British Isles, seem to augur well for the progress of chess in Britain, for this competition provides vital life blood to the game. A remarkable example of

this comes from Dolphin School, Reading, whose team that reached the international stage has an average age of 10 years, 8 months. One wonder is how many incipient grandmasters this side contains.

Nearly all the results in round one of the International are now through. Among the winners were King Edward's, Birmingham, who beat Melton Mowbray Upper. King Edward's is famous for having produced such great players as C.H.O.D. Alexander and Tony Miles.

Other results this round were: Queen Mary's Grammar, Walsall, beat Alsager Comprehensive, Stoke; Belfast Royal Academy "A" beat Alva Academy, Scotland; Leeds Grammar beat Bradford Grammar; Kings Edward's Bath, beat Dolphin Reading; Gravesend Grammar beat City of London; Grove, St Leonards, beat Reigate Grammar "A"; Magdalen College School, Oxford, beat Bishop Vaughan, Swansea; Manchester Grammar "A" beat Newman College, Preston; and King Edward VI, Southampton, beat Plymouth College.

Four teams were given byes to the second round in view of their successful record. Blue-

coat, Liverpool; Haberdashers' Aske's, Epsom; Nottingham High "A", and Royal Grammar, High Wycombe.

An interesting game from the zonal stages. White: R. Nash (Haberdashers' Aske's). Black: A. Clarke (Watford). Trompowsky Attack.

I met this move for the first (and last) time at the Warsaw Olympiad of 1935 when the talented, but somewhat eccentric, Tura played it against me. I replied with 2... N-K5 and won comfortably enough in the middle-game.

Playable, but not, I would have thought, so disconcerting as my N-K5.

3 P-Q4 B-B4 and if then 5 P-B3 B-N3? 5 P-Q4 B-B4 6 P-Q5 Q-Q5 7 P-Q6 Q-Q6 8 P-Q7 Q-Q7 9 P-Q8 Q-Q8 10 P-Q9 Q-Q9 11 P-Q10 Q-Q10 12 P-Q11 Q-Q11 13 P-Q12 Q-Q12 14 P-Q13 Q-Q13 15 P-Q14 Q-Q14 16 P-Q15 Q-Q15 17 P-Q16 Q-Q16 18 P-Q17 Q-Q17 19 P-Q18 Q-Q18 20 P-Q19 Q-Q19 21 P-Q20 Q-Q20 22 P-Q21 Q-Q21 23 P-Q22 Q-Q22 24 P-Q23 Q-Q23 25 P-Q24 Q-Q24 26 P-Q25 Q-Q25 27 P-Q26 Q-Q26 28 P-Q27 Q-Q27 29 P-Q28 Q-Q28 30 P-Q29 Q-Q29 31 P-Q30 Q-Q30 32 P-Q31 Q-Q31 33 P-Q32 Q-Q32 34 P-Q33 Q-Q33 35 P-Q34 Q-Q34 36 P-Q35 Q-Q35 37 P-Q36 Q-Q36 38 P-Q37 Q-Q37 39 P-Q38 Q-Q38 40 P-Q39 Q-Q39 41 P-Q40 Q-Q40 42 P-Q41 Q-Q41 43 P-Q42 Q-Q42 44 P-Q43 Q-Q43 45 P-Q44 Q-Q44 46 P-Q45 Q-Q45 47 P-Q46 Q-Q46 48 P-Q47 Q-Q47 49 P-Q48 Q-Q48 50 P-Q49 Q-Q49 51 P-Q50 Q-Q50 52 P-Q51 Q-Q51 53 P-Q52 Q-Q52 54 P-Q53 Q-Q53 55 P-Q54 Q-Q54 56 P-Q55 Q-Q55 57 P-Q56 Q-Q56 58 P-Q57 Q-Q57 59 P-Q58 Q-Q58 60 P-Q59 Q-Q59 61 P-Q60 Q-Q60 62 P-Q61 Q-Q61 63 P-Q62 Q-Q62 64 P-Q63 Q-Q63 65 P-Q64 Q-Q64 66 P-Q65 Q-Q65 67 P-Q66 Q-Q66 68 P-Q67 Q-Q67 69 P-Q68 Q-Q68 70 P-Q69 Q-Q69 71 P-Q70 Q-Q70 72 P-Q71 Q-Q71 73 P-Q72 Q-Q72 74 P-Q73 Q-Q73 75 P-Q74 Q-Q74 76 P-Q75 Q-Q75 77 P-Q76 Q-Q76 78 P-Q77 Q-Q77 79 P-Q78 Q-Q78 80 P-Q79 Q-Q79 81 P-Q80 Q-Q80 82 P-Q81 Q-Q81 83 P-Q82 Q-Q82 84 P-Q83 Q-Q83 85 P-Q84 Q-Q84 86 P-Q85 Q-Q85 87 P-Q86 Q-Q86 88 P-Q87 Q-Q87 89 P-Q88 Q-Q88 90 P-Q89 Q-Q89 91 P-Q90 Q-Q90 92 P-Q91 Q-Q91 93 P-Q92 Q-Q92 94 P-Q93 Q-Q93 95 P-Q94 Q-Q94 96 P-Q95 Q-Q95 97 P-Q96 Q-Q96 98 P-Q97 Q-Q97 99 P-Q98 Q-Q98 100 P-Q99 Q-Q99 101 P-Q100 Q-Q100 102 P-Q101 Q-Q101 103 P-Q102 Q-Q102 104 P-Q103 Q-Q103 105 P-Q104 Q-Q104 106 P-Q105 Q-Q105 107 P-Q106 Q-Q106 108 P-Q107 Q-Q107 109 P-Q108 Q-Q108 110 P-Q109 Q-Q109 111 P-Q110 Q-Q110 112 P-Q111 Q-Q111 113 P-Q112 Q-Q112 114 P-Q113 Q-Q113 115 P-Q114 Q-Q114 116 P-Q115 Q-Q115 117 P-Q116 Q-Q116 118 P-Q117 Q-Q117 119 P-Q118 Q-Q118 120 P-Q119 Q-Q119 121 P-Q120 Q-Q120 122 P-Q121 Q-Q121 123 P-Q122 Q-Q122 124 P-Q123 Q-Q123 125 P-Q124 Q-Q124 126 P-Q125 Q-Q125 127 P-Q126 Q-Q126 128 P-Q127 Q-Q127 129 P-Q128 Q-Q128 130 P-Q129 Q-Q129 131 P-Q130 Q-Q130 132 P-Q131 Q-Q131 133 P-Q132 Q-Q132 134 P-Q133 Q-Q133 135 P-Q134 Q-Q134 136 P-Q135 Q-Q135 137 P-Q136 Q-Q136 138 P-Q137 Q-Q137 139 P-Q138 Q-Q138 140 P-Q139 Q-Q139 141 P-Q140 Q-Q140 142 P-Q141 Q-Q141 143 P-Q142 Q-Q142 144 P-Q143 Q-Q143 145 P-Q144 Q-Q144 146 P-Q145 Q-Q145 147 P-Q146 Q-Q146 148 P-Q147 Q-Q147 149 P-Q148 Q-Q148 150 P-Q149 Q-Q149 151 P-Q150 Q-Q150 152 P-Q151 Q-Q151 153 P-Q152 Q-Q152 154 P-Q153 Q-Q153 155 P-Q154 Q-Q154 156 P-Q155 Q-Q155 157 P-Q156 Q-Q156 158 P-Q157 Q-Q157 159 P-Q158 Q-Q158 160 P-Q159 Q-Q159 161 P-Q160 Q-Q160 162 P-Q161 Q-Q161 163 P-Q162 Q-Q162 164 P-Q163 Q-Q163 165 P-Q164 Q-Q164 166 P-Q165 Q-Q165 167 P-Q166 Q-Q166 168 P-Q167 Q-Q167 169 P-Q168 Q-Q168 170 P-Q169 Q-Q169 171 P-Q170 Q-Q170 172 P-Q171 Q-Q171 173 P-Q172 Q-Q172 174 P-Q173 Q-Q173 175 P-Q174 Q-Q174 176 P-Q175 Q-Q175 177 P-Q176 Q-Q176 178 P-Q177 Q-Q177 179 P-Q178 Q-Q178 180 P-Q179 Q-Q179 181 P-Q180 Q-Q180 182 P-Q181 Q-Q181 183 P-Q182 Q-Q182 184 P-Q183 Q-Q183 185 P-Q184 Q-Q184 186 P-Q185 Q-Q185 187 P-Q186 Q-Q186 188 P-Q187 Q-Q187 189 P-Q188 Q-Q188 190 P-Q189 Q-Q189 191 P-Q190 Q-Q190 192 P-Q191 Q-Q191 193 P-Q192 Q-Q192 194 P-Q193 Q-Q193 195 P-Q194 Q-Q194 196 P-Q195 Q-Q195 197 P-Q196 Q-Q196 198 P-Q197 Q-Q197 199 P-Q198 Q-Q198 200 P-Q199 Q-Q199 201 P-Q200 Q-Q200 202 P-Q201 Q-Q201 203 P-Q202 Q-Q202 204 P-Q203 Q-Q203 205 P-Q204 Q-Q204 206 P-Q205 Q-Q205 207 P-Q206 Q-Q206 208 P-Q207 Q-Q207 209 P-Q208 Q-Q208 210 P-Q209 Q-Q209 211 P-Q210 Q-Q210 212 P-Q211 Q-Q211 213 P-Q212 Q-Q212 214 P-Q213 Q-Q213 215 P-Q214 Q-Q214 216 P-Q215 Q-Q215 217 P-Q216 Q-Q216 218 P-Q217 Q-Q217 219 P-Q218 Q-Q218 220 P-Q219 Q-Q219 221 P-Q220 Q-Q220 222 P-Q221 Q-Q221 223 P-Q222 Q-Q222 224 P-Q223 Q-Q223 225 P-Q224 Q-Q224 226 P-Q225 Q-Q225 227 P-Q226 Q-Q226 228 P-Q227 Q-Q227 229 P-Q228 Q-Q228 230 P-Q229 Q-Q229 231 P-Q230 Q-Q230 232 P-Q231 Q-Q231 233 P-Q232 Q-Q232 234 P-Q233 Q-Q233 235 P-Q234 Q-Q234 236 P-Q235 Q-Q235 237 P-Q236 Q-Q236 238 P-Q237 Q-Q237 239 P-Q238 Q-Q238 240 P-Q239 Q-Q239 241 P-Q240 Q-Q240 242 P-Q241 Q-Q241 243 P-Q242 Q-Q242 244 P-Q243 Q-Q243 245 P-Q244 Q-Q244 246 P-Q245 Q-Q245 247 P-Q246 Q-Q246 248 P-Q247 Q-Q247 249 P-Q248 Q-Q248 250 P-Q249 Q-Q249 251 P-Q250 Q-Q250 252 P-Q251 Q-Q251 253 P-Q252 Q-Q252 254 P-Q253 Q-Q253 255 P-Q254 Q-Q254 256 P-Q255 Q-Q255 257 P-Q256 Q-Q256 258 P-Q257 Q-Q257 259 P-Q258 Q-Q258 260 P-Q259 Q-Q259 261 P-Q260 Q-Q260 262 P-Q261 Q-Q261 263 P-Q262 Q-Q262 264 P-Q263 Q-Q263 265 P-Q264 Q-Q264 266 P-Q265 Q-Q265 267 P-Q266 Q-Q266 268 P-Q267 Q-Q267 269 P-Q268 Q-Q268 270 P-Q269 Q-Q269 271 P-Q270 Q-Q270 272 P-Q271 Q-Q271 273 P-Q272 Q-Q272 274 P-Q273 Q-Q273 275 P-Q274 Q-Q274 276 P-Q275 Q-Q275 277 P-Q276 Q-Q276 278